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THE CAUCASIAN.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

THE OPINION OF THE EDITOR ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Since the meeting of the North Carolina State Alliance, the partisan papers have been claiming that the Populist Party captured the organization. On the other hand the Virginia partisan papers seem to be elated over the fact that the President of the State Alliance of that State was a delegate to the Democratic State convention at Richmond last week. Now if we desired to be as unfair and as dishonest in this State we would charge that the Democratic partisans of Virginia had captured the State Alliance of that State. The fact is, the partisans in neither State have captured the Alliance. Every true Alliancenan in Virginia and North Carolina and everywhere else is standing on the demands of the organization, and using his individual judgment as to methods as he has a right to do. Of course it would be better if every Alliancenan could act through the same party. For then the influence of the organization would be greatly increased. But that consumation must come about by slow degrees. A member of the organization who is acting with one party has no right to question the integrity or motive of one acting with a different party. As time rolls around the continued work of educating and the developments of current events, will have a tendency each year to bring the members of the organization nearer a unit as to the method in political action. This great work will go on irrespective of what the partisans think, or say.

Certain North Carolina politicians who are recently yelling themselves hoarse for Grover the Great, and boasting of the fact that he was bigger than his party, have now changed their tune, and are loudly abusing their quandom idol. But let not the people be deceived; there is a change of tune among the politicians, but there is no change of heart. The same selfishness, the same greed, the same want of patriotic principle *which made these* politicians bow down *in the* dust and worship at the feet of the Mammoth Goldbug, now actuates them to express their displeasure and disapproval. It is not because they are disappointed in his principles or policy of government, for they care nothing about these, but it is because his course is growing unpopular and they are afraid it will damage the party. There are in this State thousands, however, of the plain practical honest citizens, who have principles and who act conscientiously who are to-day disappointed in the man they supported for President, for they see that they did not vote for what they thought they were voting. For these men we have the highest respect; but it is the time serving politicians for whom we have no respect and who are now denouncing their President.

The partisan press has had but little to say with reference to the late meeting of the Alliance, and the new officers. But in what little they have said we have been struck with one thing. When commenting upon any officer, (Bro. Mewborn the State President for instance), they did not seem to be concerned as to whether he was a good man or not, but the great question that absorbed their little souls was, what his politics were and had been. To judge from what they say, we are led to believe that if the worse man in North Carolina had been elected President, and he had been a Democrat, they would have gone wild with childish joy. On the other hand we are constrained to believe that if a man absolutely perfect had been elected, and his politics had not been of their sort (which of course it could not have been if he were perfect,) then they would have considered it their bounding duty to try to belittle him, and refer to him with taunts and jeers. This is a good object lesson to the people, it shows more plainly than ever that this class of men have no political principles, but are simply servil puppets to a party machine.

THE REMEDY—THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

It was generally understood that Mat Ransom was for unconditional repeal of the silver law before Vance wrote his letter, but since then he is now put down as opposed to the unconditional repeal. He is getting afraid of the people, he wants to be elected to United States Senate again. What Mr. Cleveland thinks of him at this time, would be interesting. But he is as slippery as an eel. There is no telling yet how he will vote. Watch him!

WHO ARE THE IMMORTAL TWELVE?

In conversation with a Democrat in Goldsboro a few days ago, among other things, he said that the Democrats had lost their moorings, that there was only about twelve Democrats in Goldsboro. We tried to get him to name them but he only remarked that he was one of them and he stands upon a Gold basis, all others are not Democrats. This looks like the tail trying to wag the dog. If only those who believe that the Chicago Platform does not mean free coinage are Democrats then he was right. When he remarked to another man present (who also claimed to be a Democrat but who the aforesaid Gold bug informant was not one, although he had voted the Democratic ticket) that numbers of men had voted the Democratic ticket not knowing what they were voting for, and it was a genuine case of false pretense when Charlie Aycock and other speakers were telling the masses that it was a free silver platform. We knew that the number of machine Democrats all over the land were growing beautifully less, but we did not know that the number had got down to twelve in Goldsboro. This is gratifying to us who have been fighting the old machine. We must find out who the twelve are and turn our guns on them, they are the enemies of the people.

THE ROBBER TARIFF.

On August 30th, the Democratic party had been in power twenty-five weeks. During that time (according to ante-election statements) the "culminating atrocity" has robbed us of just $316,538,450. This must be charged up to them as they are in complete control and could, ere this, have wiped out every vestige of the "McKinley monstrosity." We propose to keep tab on this weekly, adding $13,461,538. Just watch how it grows and show the result to your democratic neighbor.—Dakota Ruralist. (tf.)

N. F. A. & I. U. HEADQUARTERS.

World's Fair headquarters will be found in room 3 and 4, live stock pavillion, where members are invited to call, register and visit. This register will enable members to find where friends are stopping in Chicago. In this way members from different places can easily meet. This will be a great advantage in a crowded city. A duplicate register will also be kept at H. R. Eagle & Co., 68 and 70 Wabash Avenue, where members can consult it if they desire, before going to the fair grounds.

CUT HER

The Chatham Record says, in answer to a supposed question that might be asked, "why has times become harder since the success of the Democrats at the last election? Says it is the culmination of the evil results of Republican legislation. It is like a boil that has long been festering and has now come to a head." Jesso. The Democratic party are the surgeons in charge, let them lance the old boil. We are waiting to see it done, that's the remedy. No poulticing, but cut her.

We think the people that criticised President Cleveland for leaving Washington and going to "Buzzard's Bay" are unjust, or at least their criticisms are uncalled for. It is the duty of congress to legislate; the President is an executive officer. In fact it is not necessary for the President to even send a message to congress. But certainly after he had sent in his message expressing his opinion, it would have been very improper for him to use his position to pervert the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives in congress. Even if there had been no domestic affairs to call the President to "Buzzard's Bay," it not only would not have been proper to have gone, but in our opinion been very good taste.

"Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother, usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury." This reads well, but how is a man to live without work under such a rule? By changing the name from usury to interest good people escape the penalty of disobedience to the Bible injunction while they gather the fruit of their brother's toil.

When THE CAUCASIAN gets 20,000 subscribers some of our present subscribers will say "I was one of its early friends. I helped double its circulation by sending in a club of new subscribers." (tf.)

The country is suffering as it has never suffered before, but after all the "dose" was necessary in order to awaken the people to the fact that "Niagara is just ahead."

THE FIGHT IN THE OLD DOMINION.

THE TICKETS NOMINATED, AND PLATFORMS WRITTEN AND THE HOSTS ARE IN MARSHAL ARRAY.

THE PLATFORMS CONTRASTED

ONE IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD AND HONEST WAY FACES THE CONDITION AND OFFERS A REMEDY

The Other Is a Typical Politician's Platform Saying a Vast Deal of Nothing.

POPULIST TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—Edmond R. Cocke, of Cumberland.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR J. Brad Beverlery, of Fauquier.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, William H. Gravely of Henry.

THE PREAMBLE.

We, the delegates or the People's Party of Virginia, in convention assembled, representing the will of our people, set forth this declaration of our principles, and demands for relief from existing oppression.

We renew our unswerving allegiance to that Magna Charta of our liberties, the Virginia Bill of rights, adopted by the convention of June 12th, 1776, and we again affirm the great fundamental right it asserts, "that all power is vested in and derived from the people." This right has been subverted, until to-day all power is vested in and derived from money. We declare that it is the violation of this right which has impoverished us. Our products are selling below the cost of production; our lands are valuless except to support the State by taxation; labor is ground down, and goes unemployed, we are compelled to make bricks without straw, to pay taxes without money, to support many useless officers in unaccustomed luxury, and to foot the bills for governmental extravagances we can ill afford. We have had promise of government economically administered until hope has given place to despair. The party now in power claim that they "never had a chance," while, in fact, they have many times had a large majority in the Lower House of Congress, and have recently prov d to the country that they had "chance" enough to increase their own salaries. They might at least have outlined a polcy which would have inspired the people with confidence. The money power of the world is now turned agains us to deprive us of the money of the constitution, and there sits in the Presidential Chair, armed with the veto power, the most pronounced and determined opponent of silver money, inviting and awaiting the dictation of Europe to direct the action of an American Congress. Mr. Cleveland was elected for the express purpose of relieving "the poor, down-trodden tax payers from the robberies of the McKinley tariff;" that tariff is presumably still robbing the people, and yet he called an extra session of Congress, not to repeal "the robber tariff;" but to consumate the fraud of 1873, which demonetized silver, the free coinage of which Mr. Cleveland declares to be "the only menace" to the country's prosperity.

The only remedy they propose is to base the currency on interest bearing bonds, entailing taxation on the people. It is admitted that the credit of the government is ample enough for the soundest currency. The credit of the government rests upon the power given to Congress upon the constitution to tax 65,000,000,000 of people who own $60,000,000,000 of property, and would any sane man refuse a currency with such a power behind it?

We cannot here enumerate in detail the long list of unfilled pledges made to the people by the Democratic party. They have acquiesced in the vicious legislation initiated and enacted by the Republicans to enrich the few at the expense of the great body of the people; and to-day rich and powerful corporations dictate the party's action, making it veritably the party of plutocracy.

Have we fared any better in our State administration, which has been under exclusive Democratic control for nearly eight years? We are still living under the Underwood Constitution, which Democrats could not find language strong enough to denounce until they got possession of the countless offices it created. Need we remind you of the promises made two years ago in the legislative canvass, and how utterly every pledge was ignored? Did the legislatue keep a single promise made to the people in that canvass?

In the meantime the despotic power given to the Democratic party under the Anderson-Cormick law has been fully developed, and under cover of that legislative abomination crimes are instigated, committed and countenanced by the party rulers, that would in the ordinary transaction of life between man and man send the prepetrators and their abettors to the penitentiary to wear stripped suits with shaven heads. Under a free government a man's liberty is bound up with his ballot. The only safeguard for his freedom is his ability to cast his vote as he please, with the assurance that it will be honestly counted by the guardians appointed by law to protect this sacred right. Invade this right and you imperil the liberty of every citizen of the land. No nation has ever survived whose civilization tolerated and condoned per-

[Continued on Second Page.]

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor—Charles T. O'Ferrell, of Rockingham.

For Lieutenant Governor—Robert C. Kent, of Wythe county.

For Attorney General—R. Taylor Scott, of Fauquier county.

THE PLATFORM.

The representatives of the Democratic party of Virginia in convention assembled, reaffirming their allegiance to the principles the party as formulated by Mr. Jefferson, and exemplified by a long line of illustrious Virginians, and congratulating the people upon the beneficient results of Democratic administ a ion whenever the Democratic party has had control of the State and Federal Governments do declare:

1. The Democratic party having founded the public school system of Virginia, and having secured its efficiency by wise legislation, pledges itself to the people that it will continue to extend to the system a loyal and generous support until every child in the Commonwealth shall receive the benefits of an education

2. The Democratic party of Virginia, being largely composed of farmers and believing that the prosperity of the State is dependent upon the progress of agriculture, pledges itself that it will, by the encouragement of desirable immigration and enactment of proper legislation, do all in its power to promote and advance the agricultural interests of the State.

3. The Democratic party favors the most rigid economy in the administration of all the branches of the State government; a revision of the laws regulating the criminal expenses of the State, and the enactment of such statutes as will equalize the assessments of property returned for taxation. The meager returns from agriculture arouse the desire to relieve, as far as possible, the lands of the State by the imposition of taxes upon associations, enterprises, and other interests which can better bear the burden.

4. The Democratic party of Virginia, regarding the oyster industry as one of the inestimable value to the State, will foster it for the benefit of its own citizens, will preserve to them the use of all the natural oyster rocks, beds and shoals, and will oppose the transfer or surrender of the public rights therein to individuals, corporations, or syndicates, and we pledge the party to the correction of all unequal and unjust taxation which may exist upon this great industry.

5. The Democratic party of Virginia, remembering the unselfish services of her patriot defenders during the civil war, and recognizing her sacred obligations to care for her surviving sons who were disabled during that great struggle, and widows of those who sacrificed their lives, will continue to favor such liberal appropriations within the resources of the State as will tend to the accomplishment of that end.

6. We believe that the construction of good roads will largely promote the prosperity of our people by attracting immigration, enhancing the value of real estate, and securing better facilities for transportation to market. We therefore earnestly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary for the improvement of the condition of the pulic highways.

7. We cordially indorse the wise, patriotic, and judicious administration of Gov. McKinney. We congratulate the people of Virginia that the settlement of the State debt has been at last perfected on terms alike acceptable to her creditors, honorable to the State, and within the limits of her ability to pay. The final and successful solution of this vexed question has been accomplished under Democratic administration and through the efforts of the Democratic officials.

8. We denounce the policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself as fraught the gravest dangers, and we demand the repeal of all Congressional legislation that countenances interferences with the freedom of elections by the appointment of Federal supervisors to revise the registration lists and scrutinize the ballots, and Federal marshals to overawe the people by their presence at the polls.

While it is true that only State officers are to be chosen at the approaching election in November, we cannot ignore the fact that Virginia as a sovereign and co-equal member of the union, is deeply and vitally interested in these questions of tariff reform and financial relief which are now challenging the earnest thought and deliberate attention of the American people. Upon the great question of the currency, we reiterate the principles announced in the national convention at Chicago and indorsed with such unparalleled unanimity by the people of this

SOUTH CAROLINA TALKS.

TALBERT, A SOUTH CAROLINA FARMER CARRIES THE HOUSE BY STORM.

He Says the Chicago Platform Means Free Silver Coinage. An Eloquent Discussion of the Question.

[Special to The Caucasian.]

WASAINGTON, D. C., August 20.—The manhood, courage and brains of the discussion in the House of Representatives has been on the side of the free coinage advocates. The new blood in the Fifty-third congress has rescued the debate from the common-place, made-to-order, Congressional Record, collar-wearing brand of statesmanship. The men who are vehemently protesting in this Congress against "the gigantic crime" contemplated in the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, are fresh from the people. They are here wearing no machine collar, and they hit straight from the shoulder. They are fearless, courageous, able and powerful exponents of the manhood of the people. In oratory, ability and intelligence they are the equals of the strongest and most experienced debaters in Congress. In a perfect comprehension of all the points involved in the silver discussion, they distance the best trained and longest serviced men in either house. They are quick and nearly always fatal in retort. This infusion of new blood, of new ideas, of new thoughts, of independent assertion, marks an era in the political evolution that is playing havoc with party traditions and "machine politics." The monopoly of political thought and action, which the machine has so long and relentless controlled, has been fatally crippled if not crushed. Bryan, Sibley, Champ Clark, Lafe Pence and Talbert, the South Carolina farmer, who electrified the House by his vehemence and eloquence, have blazed the way for the young manhood of the country

THE SOUTH'S CHAMPION.

The one man from the South to raise his voice for the people—to champion their cause—was the nervy and plucky Talbert, of the game little state of South Carolina. Serving his first term, hardly known to his neighbor who occupies the adjoining seat on the floor, unknown to the House, with one bound he put himself in the front rank of the strongest debaters in this Congress. It was a night session when, in the estimation of the Speaker, only obscure and new members are supposed to have the floor, but he filled every inch of standing room in the galleries. It was a speech that aroused the thousands who sweltered under the hot gas light to the wildest enthusiasm. It was an honest, spontaneous expression of the people that the threats of the Speaker of the House could not control. Threats of "clearing the galleries" had no effect upon the tumultuous applause that greeted and punctuated his speech from beginning to end. It was an ovation. It was a proud day for every patriotic South Carolinian.

Talbert is not a John C. Calhoun, but hereafter when he rises to his feet to address the House everybody will know who he is. This may not be any very great distinction, in public estimation, but there are scores and scores of men who have been in Congress for years who are hardly known by the doorkeepers and pages. Speaking of Talbert speech, Bryan of Nebraska, and Champ Clark, of Missouri, both orators of national fame, said it was the strongest presentation of the subject that had been made in the discussion. It took the House by storm and it will electrify and thrill the South Carolinians when they read it.

POINTS OF THE SPEECH.

Nothing short of an imperative obligation, he said, impelled him to address the House. We publish the following experts from his speech:

But coming as I do from one of the rural districts of the sunny South, and representing as I do a constituency as true, as patriotic, as honorable, as high-minded, as any people that ever lived upon God's green earth, nineteen-twentieths of whom I might say are unqualifiedly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver [applause.] I deem that a sufficient excuse for saying at least a few words in their behalf and in advocacy of the measure, which I sincerely believe involves not only the liberties, but the lives of the masses of the people of the United States.

A REPRESENTATIVE FARMER.

Coming as I do from the humbler walks of a farmer's life, having never been anything but a common, plain, practical farmer; representing also as I do the farmers and products of wealth in common with other classes of citizens of this great nation; elected though I was upon a platform of principles one plank of which was the free and unlimited coinage of silver—others, Mr. Speaker, can do as they please, but as for me and my house we will serve the Lord, and I shall stand on that platform first, last and all the time. [Applause,]

MONEYED ARISTOCRACY.

The present distressed condition of our country is due and chargeable to a system of legislation which has been enacted since the beginning of the late war, and is not due to the Sherman act or anything of that sort. I would ask you to go back to the beginning of the war and examine some of the legislation preceeding that crowning act of infamy conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity, the demonetization act of 1873 that struck down silver, standing to-day as a living monument to the power of money to oppress; that war, which subsequent events have made me believe was not fought to free the negro and save the Union, but to enslave the people of America by a moneyed aristocracy, the most hateful and despotic of all governments possible.

"THE GIGANTIC CRIME."

It is said that Mr. Ernest Seyd, of London, was sent over with $500,000 to buy the American Congress. I do not pretend to vouch for this, but ask you to listen and see how easy the act was passed in 1873, which did destroy silver, thus adding the straw to the camel's back by further contraction and increasing the bonded indebtedness, following this with the resumption act of 1879, and fastening upon this nation a financial system which, Mr. Carlisle says, has been productive of more misery and crime to the people of this country than all the wars, pestilence and famine with which they have ever been afflicted.

A DAMNING RECORD.

The record of the American Congress for the last twenty-five years has been one inimical to the interest of the mass of the people. The acts spoken of completed the infernal machinery by which the money power is crushing out the lives of the people to a wage slavery more adject and heartless than any chattel slavery that ever cursed God's green earth. These acts are still upon the statute book; this legislation is still in operation.

FORBEARANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

The people have been quiet too long. They have stayed quietly at home, trusting to their Representatives at Washington to do the nice thing for them, every once in a while sending up to ask them, "What of the night?" and the good gentlemen here, these great bushy-headed statesmen, fattening and feasting on the best of the land [laughter] would reply: "All is well. Plow on boys; we will be down again in the fall; we will want the votes and the fried chickens as usual." [Great laughter.]

WHERE THE FARMER COMES IN.

This is the way the people have been treated; this is the way I have been treated. I have met these gentlemen on the stump, and I have thrown this in their teeth again and again and they could not deny it. I stand here, sir, as a humble representative of my people, and I intend to represent their interests as I promised to do. Every other class can get what they want. The manufacturers can get what they want. The railroads can get what they want. The bankers can get what they want. But as soon as the farmers, the laboring people of the world, the people who make that which feeds and clothes the world, and who are growing poorer and poorer every day of their lives, as soon as they send up a little petition here these big statesmen sit up and look as wise as owls and say, "It cannot be done. It is unconstitutional!" [This was said in a very sarcastic and humorous manner, causing renewed laughter.]

THE PERIL AHEAD.

Who does not tremble for the safety of our civilization? The results of legislation are being universally realized, and fears may be justly entertained that we have already passed the point beyond which our steps may be retraced and our liberties retrieved.

But God forbid! Although our country is hanging over the brink of an abyss that blinds and dazzles mortal eye, I yet believe that there is a force at work which will neutralize and stop these destructive influences, that finally the great God who rules the destinies of nations will bend down in mercy and in love, and that "Equal rights for all; special privileges for none" will again be the motto of our country.

PLUTOCRACY VS. THE PEOPLE.

Now sir, look at some of the further evils of the contraction which the striking down of silver has produced in this country.

There is no man of reasonable intelligence to-day who has noticed the enroachment of the money power on the rights of the individual, but who is forced to the convinction that the issue is an open one between plutocracy and the people. Why, such pilings up of enormous wealth as are every day seen in this country is even more than the human mind can concieve. Aladdin's lamp becomes dim and Monte Cristo but a trifling, common-place tale when compared to the magicians of finance in their financial transactions under this system, and not under the Sherman law at all.

PLOW BOY'S ARGUMENT.

As they contract the currency it causes a shrinkage in the values of the products of labor, and so it has caused a shrinkage of three times in the value of the wheat, the corn and cotton, so that will take three times as much of those products to make this payment as it would have taken in 1866, and this kind of system bears very heartily upon the boys who follow the plow on a hot July day.

I haved followed it many a day, and I expect my friend from Colorado, Mr. Pence (putting his hand upon the shoulder of the gentleman who was sitting near him), has followed the plow and knows how it is. It takes three times the labor to pay that debt, and this same rule will apply in the case of private debt. A man having a mortgage on his farm may have paid it over twice, leaving a small balance, which it will now be three times as hard to pay as if he had paid it all at first. So that this system of contraction amounts to confiscating the labor of American workingmen and makes us hewers of wood and drawers of waters unless it is checked, nothing more and nothing less.

THE REMEDY

So, then, in our distress we have had the Bland-Allison bill of 1878, which gives temporary relief, and then the Sherman act of 1890, which also improved the country to some extent, but only temporarily What we want is a permanent cure. Let us have a lasting one, and to get it is an undertaking as formidable, as patriotic and as heroic as its accomplishment will be grand and glorious. A noted writer has said:

"The great money powers, as they think, safely intrenched within their citadel, look out over their countless ramparts of money bags and see their blood-red flag defiantly waving on the parapet where it has waved for more than a quarter of a century, and adopting as their rallying cry the Vanderbilt motto of 'the people be damned,' they defiantly command:

Hang out our banners on the outward walls;
The cry is still They come! Our castle strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie
Till fame and the ague eat them up."

So thought Macbeth; but his castle fell before the resistless march of the outraged and awakened people. So will fall sooner or later, stormed with the ballots of American freemen, the castle of the moneyed powers. The first thing for the Representatives of the people to do, is to undo the legislation which has brought about this condition of things. The people have asked for it, the people—not the boards of trade, not the chambers of commerce, but the great masses of the people, who pay 80 per cent of every dollar that is appropriated by this august body—the people have asked to have that legislation undone, that they may be better able to bear their enormous burdens. They have demanded it. Let us first have free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. This they want and this they will have. Nothing less will satisfy them.

As has been well said by a Representative in this debate, anything less than this nobody but a coward will accept The Democratic party has promised. Pay off the bonds; stop the interest; call in the national bank notes and replace them by full legal tender money issued by the government, and increase this government issue of greenbacks if necessary; and this money, in connection with free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, will furnish sufficient money to the people of this great country to conduct their business on a cash basis. The fate of the pending question on silver will decide this matter. Silver has been made the battle ground and the bone of contention in this great fight for the liberties of the people. [Loud, long and prolonged applause in the House and galleries.]

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

President Butler Speaks to 2,000 People—Prof. Bandy Expresses his Views.

LIBERTY, N. C.—MR. EDITOR:—On Aug. 12th President Marion Butler addressed over 2,000 people gathered from the four adjoining counties. It was one of the ablest speeches we have ever heard. He showed how the Alliance demands are the true solution for the present troubles. Before he closed he invited any one in the audience to ask any question that might be desired. Prof. Bandy, of Trinity College, who was present and who had been an attentive listener, asked several questions calling out a fuller explanation of Mr. Butler's views. Mr. Butler then invited Trinity's able Professor of Mathematics to the stand, introduced him to the audience and asked him to express his views. The Professor endorsed what Mr. Butler had said, but expressed a fear that the money power and monopolists had already such a hold on the two old parties, that nothing short of a revolution would ever free the people. It was a great day for reform.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY THE BEST.

In a speech in the Senate in 1837, John C. Calhoun said:

"It appears to me, after bestowing the best reflection I can give no subject, that no convertible paper—that is, paper whose credit rests on a promise to pay—is suitable for currency. Bank paper is cheap to those who make it, but dear, very dear, to those who use it. On the other hand, a national currency, while it would greatly facilitate its financial operation, would cost nothing or next to nothing, and would, of course, add much to the cost of production, which would give to every branch of our industries great advantages both at home and abroad. And I now undertake to affirm without the least fear I can be answered, that a paper issued by the government, with a simple promise to receive it for all dues would form a perfect paper circulation which could not be abused by the government; that it would be as uniform in value as the metals themselves; and I shall be able to prove that it is within the constitution and powers of congress to use such a paper according to the most rigid rule of construing the constitution." (tf.)

WHAT PLACES N. C. CONGRESSMEN HAVE.

Woodard; Elections, Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi river.

Alexander; Agriculture—Expenditures in State Department.

Henderson; Postoffice and Postroads (chairman) Pensions.

Crawford; Public Lands—Private Land Claims—Manufacturers.

Bower; Railways and Canals in Indian affairs.

Bunn; Claims (chairman)—Expenditures in War Department.

Grady; Public Buildings—Education.

Branch; Territories, Reform in the Civil Service—Revision of the Laws.

Settle; Revision of the Laws—Claims.

"THE ONLY MENACE."

The Poor Old Campaign Tariff not in It Any More.

A financial condition which is the ONLY MENACE to the country's welfare and prosperity.—Grover Cleveland, June 5th, 1893. tf

When you don't get your paper send us a postal card at once. Don't wait two or three weeks. We will send you the missing copy and also investigate the trouble. (tf.)

TWO SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.

ONE MADE BY A PENNSYLVANIAN ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE.

The Other by a New Yorker in Defence of Wall Street.

We clip the following from the report of the proceedings of congress as given by the Richmond Dispatch on last Saturday:

The star speech of the day was delivered by Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, a new member and the only member of the Keystone State who is opposed to placing the United States upon a single gold standard, and who is a firm advocate of bimetallism. He is about thirty-five years of age, and gifted with a fine voice, a vast fund of wit, and a great flow of language. He took his place among the orators, the logicians, and the humorists of the House.

CAUSES OF THE PANIC—MR. SIBLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sibley spoke in support of the proposition suggested by Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, providing that the holders of United States bonds might deposit those securities with the government, receiving therefor Treasury notes. The time had come when the clearing-houses of the great cities should no longer dominate and control the policy of the 67,000 workers of this land. The bimetallists were as anxious as were gentlemen on the other side to put a speedy end to the present depression, and this end could be attained here and now by enacting into law the Johnson proposition.

There were various causes for the present panic. One of these causes was that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Harter), the ex-Congressman from Massachusetts (Mr. George Frederick Williams) and others had howled in speeches and through the magazines incessantly for a gold standard and predicted disaster. The gold men called the bimetallists "calamity howlers." If there had been more bimetallists 'calamity-howlers' than there had been on the other side, he did not know where in the pages of history to find them.

Another cause of the panic was the Reform Club of New York. That club had attempted to fix up the tariff before the meeting of Congress. [Laughter.] The members of that club made the responsibilities of representatives few and their labors light. [Laughter.]

"Another thing was responsible for the panic, and that was the New York bankers. The advocates of the gold standard said that the bankers of the East had come to the relief of the government. He who had eyes and had noted current events knew better than that. [Laughter and applause.

DEMAND FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.

Who had demanded that Congress should be called in extra session? No body of agriculturists had demanded; no body of laborers had asked for it. The demand had come from the absorbers of the country's wealth. It came not from the 67,000,000 of American citizens, but from the 24,000 who had acquired one half of the national wealth and wanted as soon as possible the balance of it. [Laughter and applause.] He stood by the Democracy, which had respect for the man who toiled as well for the man who absorbed. [Applause.] He stood by Democracy as exemplified by the first Democrat, the Democrat who said that the man who was naked and hungry and sick was his brother. [Applause.] That man had been crucified because he had entered the temple of the living God and scourged from it the money lenders. [Applause.]

Since he Sibley had been in Washington he had been asked why he, comfortably off in this world's goods and coming from Pennsylvania, should take the position that he now did. His reply was that the Pensylvania could still read, write and think. They read their Bibles and they knew that the Tenth Commandments was as true to-day as it had been when thundered from the sky. [Applause.]

GOLD-STANDARD ARGUMENTS.

Gentlemen in favor of the single gold standard said that England was against bimetallism; that France was against it; that Germany was against it, and even that the administration was against it. [Laughter.] But no such opposition could put out the spark of liberty on this continent. [Applause.] It was said that the odds were against the bimetallists. Granted. What then? Should they ask for quarter and say that their work was done? Say rather that the greater glory would be theirs if the field was won. [Applause.]

The workingmen—the men who turned the furrow—were thinking over this financial question. The demonetiztion act of 1873 was a traitorous act, and along with the names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold would be placed the names of those who were guilty of the crime of 1873. [Applause.] Now Congress was asked to say that the Democrats of the past who had drawn up the platforms of the party had been unwise and unpatriotic. Congress was asked to say that there was a man of such transcendental genius that he could look into the future twenty years ahead of anybody else; and it was asked to go down on its knees before this man and offer an apotheesis to the man who sat it the other side of the Capitol, For one, he never would. [Applause.]

ONCE A MONOMETALLIST.

At one time he had been a gold monometallis, but he studied the question and he was no longer one, because he would rather be honest than be a monometallist. [Cheers, laughter, and applause.]

THE WEST AND THE SOUTH.

It was said that the Republicans were going to join with the Democrats in repealing the Sherman law. What Republicans and what Democrats? The Republicans of the East

Continued on second page.

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SENATOR DAVID B. HILL.

Senator Hill is a mystery. That he should not like President Cleveland for personal reasons is natural, but that he should hold the same financial views is equally natural, and for the reason that he is surrounded by substantially the same gold and banking influences. Last week when Senator Peffer introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire if the national bankers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia were not revolating the law and to report to the Senate, it was also natural for every goldbug and national banker senator to oppose the resolution if the bankers are revolating the law, and many of them headed by Gorman did do so, yet to the surprise of everybody Senator Hill come to the support of Senator Peffer and defended the resolution. This action though a surprise gave some hope that the Senator would break with the goldbug and and monopolists and stand by the people. The Senator was billed for a speech on the silver question last Friday. Every one was now more anxious than ever to know what position he would take. Senator Hill began his speech by showing that the Sherman law (makeshift as it was) was not the author of all our ills. This was a square slap at Cleveland. He then expressed his regret that if the President was honestly in favor of bimetallism that the did not say so in his message. The President did not say that he would be in favor of any silver legislation after the Sherman law should be repealed. He also charged that the President (by saying nothing about the evils of the Sherman law in his speech of acceptance and inaugural address) did at that time contemplate keeping the Sherman law to prevent free coinage, but had now grown bolder and wanted even that repealed. Senator Hill then went on to the surprise of the bimetallists to say positively that he was in favor of the free coinage of silver, and to drive the nail home, he said he not only favored free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 but even at a ratio of 15½ to 1. It now seemed that he had broken with the monopolists and was entirely with the people. Buthold, hear him through! He then proceeded to conclude his speech by saying that the Sherman law should be unconditionally repealed, and that next December or some other time that Congress could take up the question of free coinage. And thus he shows his true colors. He tried to dress in the robe of patriotism but he did not conceal the leopard's spots. Does not Senator Hill know that John Sherman and such enemies of the people will now vote with him to kill the only silver law on the statute books, and does he not also know they will not vote with him next December or any other time for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? In the language of Senator Vance, Hill is "either a traitor or a fool." He is like Senator Voorhees who spoke against national banks yet voted in the committee to increase their power.

SUFFERING NEAR HOME.

We often see accounts of suffering and meetings held by those who are out of employment in large cities and at a distance from us. This thing has gotten so common at a distance that it is natural for us not to be much impressed by it. But now it occurs here in North Carolina in more than one place. The largest meeting of this kind was held in Wilmington last week. The men did not beg for bread to be given them, but asked for work that they might earn it. Matters grow worse—business stagnate, the labor doing nothing and congress doing worse than nothing.

During the last campaign Senator Vance was unable to go on the stump, but he wrote a letter for campaign purposes, begging the people to support Grover Cleveland, in which he said "Mr. Cleveland is with us on every question except the money question, and let us hope that his good sense will bring him right on that." (We quote from memory.) Mr. Vance no doubt sees the folly of voting for men who are against our interests for party's sake. We don't believe that Mr. Vance will ask the people to commit such a crime again, and if he does let us hope "that the good sense" of the people will keep them from following his advice.

In another column will be found the report of Dr. Cyrus Thompson, State Lecturer of the Alliance. It so abounds in truth and rythm that makes it read like one of the Psalms taken from the Bible. Brother Thompson is doing magnificent work for the Alliance. Brethren be sure to give him large crowds wherever he goes.

Read the report of Congressman Talbert's speech in another column. This patriotic South Carolinian has not lost his alliance principles since he got to Washington.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INCONSISTENCY.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York in a speech last week twitted the southern and western Democrats who are now abusing Grover Cleveland. He said New York did not want him, but the western and southern Democrats (in spite of his well known goldbug views) pushed his nomination on the country. It now come in bad taste for the men who nominated him to be denouncing him. He said the time to have protested was then and not now. The Charlotte Observer prints this speech in its editorial columns and commends it to those who are denouncing the President. We suppose the Observer meant this hit for Senator Vance. But aside from that, New York is not pleased with Cleveland as a man, but it is in love with his financial policy. The New Yorkers simply wanted another goldbug instead of Grover. The southern people wanted free silver and more money and went to Grover to get it. They now see that it was like going to Satan to get religion. The Washington Post commenting on the speech of Mr. Cummings says:

"It will be recalled that when the Southern and Western States elected their delegates to the Chicago convention last year there appeared to be a great amount of inconsistency in their proceedings. We would read of the dramatic manner in which the name of Grover Cleveland was cheered, and occasionally the monotony was relieved by some incident tending to show that the candidacy of Senator Hill was highly distasteful to the assemblages. After the Presidential question was disposed of these conventions proceeded to indulge in free silver jollifications, and their platforms as a rule demanded the nomination of Grover Cleveland and the free coinage of silver.

As Mr. Cummings asserts, Mr. Cleveland has not changed his views, nor is he likely to. The gentlemen who are now grumbling are simply being made to realize that when it come to a struggle between President Cleveland and their free coinage platforms something had to give away, and, very naturally, the platforms will have to go. The free silver platforms may have been elected, but they didn't carry a free silver candidate."

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Cleveland got his "chance" and has sold out his party and betrayed the interests of the people. A new party controlled by the south and the west must come to the rescue of the people. The Populist party is here because there is a need for it. The people will flock to its standard and save the Republic. Right on this line we clip the following from Sunday's Richmond Dispatch:

"Mr. Bland thus declares that the Democratic party is divided upon the two most important questions which now claim the attention of the country. The East, he says, is for monometallism and protection. The West and Southwest are for bimetallism and a tariff based upon the theory that the Government has no constitutional power to levy customs duties "except for revenue only." If he is right, it is time for the leaders of the Democratic party to be forecasting the future of that great party."

The Republican party is a back number, the Democratic party is hopelessly divided, while the goldbugs hold high carnival at the nations capitol. The Populist party pure, young and vigorous and solidly united carries the banner of hope for the industrial, commercial and agricultural classes. From ocean to ocean the masses are flocking to its standard.

At the Virginia Democratic State convention Mr. Munford who was presiding as temporary chairman made a speech. He denounced the Republican party as the author of all our ills, and mentioned the repeal of the silver law in 1873 as one of the great crimes. This sentiment was cheered loudly by the convention. Yet every resolution offered in the convention in favor of free coinage was smothered or voted down. The word silver does not appear in the platform. Can party managers who are guilty of such open hypocracy hope to hold the confidence of the people?

Don't let your subscription expire, get your neighbor to renew and if there is a family in your neighborhood where the paper does not go, don't stop till they are reading it. Now is the time to educate, now is the time to appeal to reason. Let us not lose the opportunity. The success of our cause depends on it. Our devotion to the cause of truth and justice demands it. tf

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The rank and file of the Democratic party contains some of the best men in the world. Their manhood and patriotism will make them rise above their debauched and dishonored party in the future. They will cast their votes where they will count for justice and the welfare of the people.

We must double our circulation before January 1st 1894. Every person who will be reading the paper then ought to be reading now. If you want a true honest statement of what is going on read THE CAUCASIAN.

REV. MR. HOFFMAN.

Rev. Mr. Hoffman, Rector of St. Stephens, Goldsboro, N. C. has accepted a call to the Parish at Tarboro. We regret very much to see Mr. Hoffman leave Goldsboro. His place will be hard to fill. His farewell sermon on last Sunday was original, beautiful, ornate and impressive. It is a genuine pleasure to hear a sermon that contains a new thought or an old one told in a new way. We congratulate the Parish at Tarboro.

TRUTH VS. HYPOCRISY.

When truth fights it hoists a banner that means something:—for example see the State Platform of the Populists party of Virginia.

When hypocrisy fights it hoists a banner of doubtful, uncertain or double meaning:—for example see the State Platform of the Democratic party of Virginia.

CAPT. W. W. HALL.

We are very sorry to learn of the sudden death of Capt. W. W. Hall, editor of the Roanoke News. He was a conscientious, able and valuable citizen.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has gone into the hands of a receiver. There is evidently something behind this dodge. It may be that they have asked for a receiver to be appointed for the same reason that the Richmond & Danville Railroad did. No doubt the papers up there that are controlled by the company from the big dailies down to the little country editors who simply get a pass for their services, are explaining that the company in its patriotic effort to serve the public had put down freights and fares so low that the road is not paying. The people are catching on to this kind of thing.

Money is scarce very scarce but the people cannot afford to be without a newspaper no matter how scarce money is. THE CAUCASIAN is laboring to show the cause of this trouble and to fasten the responsibility where it belongs. Those now in power can and should relieve the situation. THE CAUCASIAN is giving the people the facts and stands ready to condemn or approve according to their merits or demerits. The people will sustain THE CAUCASIAN and they see the importance of doing it now in spite of the scarcity of money.

We publish in this issue a synopsis of Congressman Sibley's recent speech. The Wilmington Messenger said that the reading of that speech did it more good than any speech that it had read in a long time. The Messenger evidently did not know that Sibley was a Populist. Sibley is one millionaire who has gotten religion. He is giving his entire salary as congressman for the free distribution of reform literature.

Let us not forget that whether the majority of the people of North Carolina vote right next time or not depends upon whether or not they are correctly informed about what is now being done and not done. There never was a time when it was more necessary to push the circulation of THE CAUCASIAN. Will not every ready of the paper help us to reach more people?

Since the vote on silver in congress Monday, every honest democrat is hanging his head in shame for his party. There self interests as well as their honesty will make them hereafter fight the party that has been captured by the monopolists and goldbugs and turned traito the people.

If this fight between the Monomellests and Bimetallists continues it will be in order for the people to raise the flag of Nomometallists. That will solve the trouble and give the people an ample, clastic and honest money.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Sunday School Association of North Carolina was in session at Greensboro last week. Mr. G. W. Watts was elected President for the ensuing year.

A division of the sheep and goats was made in Congress Monday. There were 239 goats and only 109 sheep. Every goat had on a Cleveland Wall street-goldbug-label.

The North Carolina delegation in congress caucused long but very quietly last week. They look as wild as owls and are as mum as oysters. Watch their votes.

The storm on Monday was widespread and did more or less damage at many places in and out of the State. Many houses, trees, telegraph wires &et blow down.

Every man who voted for the unconditional repeal of the silver law in congress Monday is, according to Senator Vance, "either a traitor or a fool."

Senator Ransom does not seem to possess the courage of the administration pie that he has swallowed.

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239 "traitors or fools" in congress Monday and only 109 true representatives of the people.

CONGRESS VOTES.

The House votes to demonetize silver by a vote of 239 to 109. A majority of 130 for the gold bugs.

The debate on the Wilson bill to repeal the present silver law closed in the House of Representatives on last Saturday night. On Monday the bill to repeal was put on its passage. Mr. Bland of Missouri moved to amend by providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The vote was taken on the amendment first. The amendment was voted down, yeas 174, nays 273. This was a square test vote for or against the free coinage of silver, and a Democratic House voted it down by 99 majority. The next amendment was for free silver at the ratio of 17 to 1. This was voted down by 140 majority. The vote was then taken on the repeal of the present silver law, which resulted in a victory of 130 majority for the gold bugs as above stated. Silver has never fared so bad at the hands of any Republican congress. This information will fall with heavy weight upon the masses of the people especially South and West. The CAUCASIAN is sad and disappointed. While free silver would not give the country relief, yet it would help, and this action of congress is the straw that shows the direction of the wind. Congress has turned traitor to the people and no relief can be expected from that body unless there is a change of heart. If we were to view the situation as a partisan we would rejoice in the action of congress Monday, for it will make the success of the Populist party almost a certainty. But viewing the situation as an Alliance man and from a patriotic standpoint we are full of regrets. What we would have above party and everything else is relief for the people. And we would be willing to sacrifice the Populist party or any other to secure what should be the aim of all parties—honest and just government. The Republican party will never again have charge of the government, the Democratic party has now also shown itself unworthy and incompetent. The people must now flock to the standard of the Populist party for political salvation. Let the South and West come together under one flag and then we will get our rights.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Duplin County.

MAGNOLIA, N. C. Aug. 28, '93

MR EDITOR:—On the 28th of August the Duplin county Alliance met at Kenansville in in a called meeting the purpose of hearing the report of our delegate to the State meeting.

Brother Shaw was present and gave us an interesting and encouraging report. It done us all good to hear that the order the order was in such good condition. It was very pleasant to hear that not an unkind word was no vulgar witticisms; and that the taint of whiskey was no where discovered. Such facts show that the order is managed by men who feel their responsibility, men who believe in being gentlemen at all times We wonder if any other organization in the State from the liquor dealers association up can say the same.

Although it was such a pleasant meeting we were disappointed. Several who are not members of the order were there and they too went away disappointed. We expected our own Maryann to make us a speech. but he failed to get there. Nevertheless we had a nice little speech by our county Lecturer Bro. Maxwell. Also a few words of encouragement and good counsel from Bro. Shaw, and we all left for home more determined, if possible, to battle for the right as we believe against the oppressors of our people.

Brethren we are ever ready to say a word in season and defend our principles whenever assailed and "God show the right."

Politics are still at the boiling point in this section.

I want to tell your readers a secret and I hope they will inviolate. You know that Gen. Weaver made a speech at Teacheys on the 7th of August and it was advertised for sometime. Well our friends, the enemy, did their best to create the impression that Gen. Weaver would not be there, some of them saying they believed the advertisement was for the purpose os getting a crowd together for Butler and Thompson to speak to. Why gentlemen, bless you Maryann and Cy can get a crowd without resorting to false pretences to obtain it, as I think has been shown.

And now some of the men who opposed Gen. Weaver last year say that he made the best democratic speech they had heard in a long time. To such I wish to say, that if you will take the Presidents message to congress and read it carefully you will be compelled to acknowledge that if Gen. Weaver preached pure democracy, then the President is anything rather than a democrat. They are as much opposed to each other as two things can possibly be.

I would that we could get such men and for that matter all men to lay aside prejudice and party feeling and study this great question honestly and fairly, but they will not. One man says he would vote for the devil if he was nominated by the democratic party; another says that if the party were to nominate the meanest man he knew for an office he would vote for him cheerfully; another says he is a Vanee man and a Cleveland man and would follow both men if he knew they were wrong. Poor fellow! he doesn't know that Vance is going one way and Cleveland the other and that it is utterly impossible for him to follow both unless he was a twin. E.

Has A. B. Andrews, of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, been in Washington lately? If so, did he sleep with Senator Ransom, or did he not? Both can answer at once.

SILVER GOES DOWN TO EVERLASTING DEATH.

ASSASSINATED IN COLD BLOOD IN THE HOUSE OF ITS FRIENDS.

DEMOCRATS WITH THE VOICE OF JACOB AND THE HAND OF ESAU.

The Democratic Party Repudiates Its Platform and Violates Its Promises To the People.

STRADDLE-BUG BEN'S MARVELOUS SIX-HORSE PERFORMANCE.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 18:—The "gigantic crime" of the century was consummated to-day. The Democratic party, in cold blood—in insolent defiance of the people—grossly stultifying the record of a quarter of a century—flagrantly repudiating its platform pledges—shamelessly violating its promises to the people—abjectly cowardly and unconditionally surrendered to Grover Cleveland, and, with one murderous blow, struck silver down to its everlasting death.

THE CAUSE OF SILVER IS DEAD.

After the vote in the House to-day the man who believes in the possibility of any additional silver legislation at this or the approaching regular session of Congress is either knave or fool. Silver is dead and downed. Representatives of the people, who by every moral and political obligation were committed to maintain silver as the money of the people, have betrayed the people. With the voice of Jacob they have plead for silver, but with the hand of Esau they have cowardly assassinated it.

THE CAUSE IS LOST.

Unless the people take it up, drive the cowards, traitors and money changers from power and establish their right to rule this country.

WHAT IS AHEAD?

The future defies all prophecy. With half the circulating medium destroyed, human Ken cannot foretell the disaster that is immediately ahead. From the rich man's panic the step is a short one to the starvation and bankruptcy among the laboring people. The crisis is inevitable and the temper of the people is such that it will not be trifled with any longer.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The vote in the House fixes the responsibility upon the Democratic party. There is no escape from it. A majority of the Democratic party, aided by an almost solid Republican vote, determined by its vote to perpetuate the Republican system of finances and, in doing so, to forever demonetize silver in this country. The record has been made, and hereafter the man who tells the people that he is a free silver Democrat, and that the Democratic party is in favor of the free coinage of silver ought to be hissed down. By its vote to-day the Democratic party has declared that the Chicago platform.

IS A LIE.

By its cowardly surrender to-day the Democratic party has declared that Grover Cleveland is the Democratic party. Ruthlessly has it trampled tradition, principle, precedent, decency, virtue, to the dust and wind. Shamelessly and unblushingly has one Democratic leader after another in the debate, declared that Grover Cleveland was the Democratic party. These same men have scoffed at and ridiculed Democratic platform declarations. Day after day the chorus has been sung by the New England Democrats

"PLATFORM BE D—D."

They have won the victory. They have sold out the people to the money power. The whole patronage of the administration has been prostituted to this end.

A WATERLOO.

The vote repealing the Sherman law is a Waterloo! It has but one meaning. It will pass the Senate by the same emphatic majority. The day is lost. The one hope is in the people. The one expectation is the next congress may be strong enough to crush the administration.

STRADDLE-BUG BEN.

It was left to Bunn in the North Carolina delegation to do the marvelous sea-horse act. It was a picturesque performance and will go down into history as the great and original straddle act of the 53rd Congress. With the other Democratic members of the delegation he voted for all the different ratios, from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1, including the Bland-Allison law, and then by showing the possibility of his straddling capacity he voted for the "unconditional repeal" of the law.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

"John Sherman a patriot."
—New York World.

WANTED.

A first-class workman to repair an old political issue which has passed through twenty years of storm and strife. Said issue has greatly shrunk in size since its last active service, and if it can not be inflated it will be worthless. It also needs a fresh coat of paint, a new cover, and will probably have to be entirely remodeled. Must be ready for use by Sept. 1st, 1894. Address,

WM. C. WHITNEY,
Manager Goldbug Combine.

P. S. Democrats and Republicans (if you are the right kind) stand on the same footing with us. (tf.)

If you want to keep up with the procession you must read THE CAUCASIAN each week.

THE FIGHT IN THE OLD DOMINION.

Continued from First Page.

jury and fraud. What hope can there be that relief will ever be offered by a party contaminated with such corruption? What confidence can the people place in a party which only makes promises to break them? Will the people of Virginia forever tamely submit to have their political creed dictated by the mugwumps of the North? In good faith the great West is holding out the right hand of fellowship to the people of the South, that united they may rebuke the canting hypocray and sectional greed of the money grabbers of New England. Let the people then arise in their majesty and might, and by their votes demand "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," as herein set forth.

THE PLATFORM.

Section 1. The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

A national currency safe, sound, and flexible; a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; issued by the general government only, based on its credit, not on its indebtedness; in volume sufficient to maintain a healthy condition of business, and distributed directly among the people when demanded on the security of their property, at a reasonable rate of interest; under such system as the wisdom of congress may devise.

We are unalterably opposed to State bank currency, or any other than national, because of its undesirableness, and because the constitution of the United States confers the power to issue money on the general goverument only, and this power cannot be delegated.

Sec. 2. Taxation—In view of the notorious fact that the wealth of the nation continues to aggregate in the hands of comparatively few individuals, who manage to escape payment of their just share of taxation, placing the burden on those least able to bear it, we demand a rigid listing of all stocks, bonds or other evidences of debt subject to taxation at their true market value, and the imposition, both by national and State governments, of a graduated income tax, with severe penalties for the evasion of the law. Non-resident corporations doing business in the State shall be taxed according to the value of the business done.

National and State Legislation shall be so framed as not to build up the few at the expense of the many whether a tariff law or an internal revenue law, or an oyster law.

Sec. 3. Public schools—The public school system shall be placed on a equal footing of increased usefulness, and to this end we demand that the money raised for its support shall not be used as rewards for party services, as at present.

Sec. 3. Electoral Reform—We demand the repeal of the Anderson-McCormick election law, and the enactment in its place of a "Non-partisan" law, which shall guarantee to every citizen, legally entitled to vote, the right to cast his ballot without interference, and with the absolute certainty that such ballot shall be counted as cast, and returned as counted.

AIMS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

To the preservation of our homes, the peace and fraternity of our country, the contentment and happiness of our people, and the development and prosperity of all industries, are the aims of our party. Pledging our party to an honest and faithful observance of the foregoing propositions, we cordially invite all citizens, without regard to former party affiliations, to unite with us in the effort to make our government once more, "of the people, for the people, and by the people.

10. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on our State bank issues be repealed.

11. We believe the burdens of government should be fairly and justly imposed and borne. To this end we earnestly favor a graduated income tax by the Federal Government, and the enactment of such Government laws as will secure the full and accurate listing of all property amendable to such a tax.

12. We applaud the prompt and patriotic action of the President in issuing his proclamation convening congress in extra session and we anticipate with hope and confidence the adoption of such measures by the Democratic Senate and House of Representatives as will afford speedy relief to the people from the financial troubles by which they are now environed.

13. Grover Cleveland having been elected President of the United States upon the platform of principles enunciated at Chicago, deserves, and will receive, the cordial and united support of the Virginia Democracy. Judging the future by the past we confidently expect at his hands an able, fearless, patriotic, and honest administration.

14. Cherishing an abiding faith that all the great interests of our State and country are dependent upon the continued ascendency of the Democratic party. we submit its principles, its policies, its claims and its candidats to the enlightened and pariotic judgement of the Virginia people JOHN GOOEE, Chairman.
HERBERT J. BROWNE, Secretary.

We commented on the above platforms in last issue. They need no comment now for to read them is sufficient. Both motives of patriotism and self interest should cause a large majority of the voters of Virginia to endorse the Populist platform.

EVERY MAN

Who wants to vote intelligently next election must keep up with what Congress is doing now. THE CAUCASIAN is giving a fair honest report of the true inwardness of the situation each week. We will suppress nothing. We will conceal nothing. We will give due credit to all. irrespective of politics, and will censure any or all, who in our judgement deserve it. Subscribe for THE CAUCASIAN. Get your neighbor to subscribe. You cannot afford to be without it. Don't miss another issue.

"John Sherman a patriot."
—New York World.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

THE CAUCASIAN will set every man to thinking who reads it—that is all those whose minds have not been wholy paralyzed by prejudice and blind party worship, and these kind of men will not read it if you offer it to them.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY NORTH CAROLINIAN AND REFORMERS EVERYWHERE JOIN TO ERECT IT

Begin Now—Send In Your Contributions to The Caucasian.

It has been more than a year since the most commanding figure, and magnetic force in the reform movement was called upon by an inscrutable providence, to lay down the great work that he was doing for humanity. No man in the organization (and few in the whole country) have had an equal place in the hearts of the people. And while this is his highest tribute and his proudest monument, yet we should give some evidence of our esteem and admiration for him. In the past North Carolina has not done her duty in this respect. Let every Allianceman, and every lover of the great principles of truth and justice (as embodied in the demands of the Alliance) resolve, that before another year shall have passed, that a plain but fitting and imposing marble shaft shall mark the resting place of L. L. Polk. Let us not delay this matter, but begin now. At the State Alliance just as it was a bout to adjourn THE CAUCASIAN set the ball in motion by taking up an impromptu collection for that purpose, which amounted to $35.90. THE CAUCASIAN will receive contributions to this fund, publish the names of the contributors and the amount contributed, and receipt for the same. tf

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CLIMBING UP! CLIMBING UP!!

The circulation of THE CAUCASIAN is climbing up daily. But we want it to climb faster and higher still. Now is the time to work. Let every reformer consider it his duty to help get the paper into the hands of the people. Get up clubs. Every one can help.

TWO SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.

[Continued from first page.]

and the Democrats of the East, in his opinion the salvation of the country depended upon the votes of those who were living west of the Mississippi and south of the Mason and Dixon line. [Applause.]

Charles I. had attempted to tax Parliament and he had lost his head. When the people of England were asked for bread a flippant queen had inquired why they asked not for cake, and one day, when some one knocked at the bed-chamber door of the queen of halls and intimate the queen of culture and the members of Parliament might arise a modern Marie Antoinette would drive him hence and his followers. "We are here by the will of the people, the votes of the sovereign people whose mandate alone we represent and whose behests alone we obey." [Cheers and continued applause.]

SIBLEY A COOKER.

Mr. Sibley spoke for more than two hours, and not for a moment did he lack the attention of his colleagues and in his maiden speech took front rank with the great humorists of the House.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Haines (Democrat) of New York, taking the floor presented the other side:

DEFENCE OF WALL STREET.

He was amazed at the attacks upon Wall street. They were the demagogism, attacks on the financial system of the country. Why, he said, was the savings bank of the nation? Why was it to Wall street that the people of all sections of the country sent their loanable surplus, and from Wall street that surplus was distributed throughout the country where capital was needed for the development of agriculture and industry. It was from Wall street that the silver men of the West procured the capital with which to open their mines, and it was to Wall street they procured many millions of dollars to open up mines which they afterwards forgot to open up. It is curious that if Wall street was so sponsible for the present panic should begin in the West.

"In order to relieve the stringency let us stop issuing $50,000,000 per year that we are issuing under the Sherman law," Grover Cleveland.

A VETERAN'S VERDICT

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of soldiers to the war, and no state bears better record in that respect than it does. Literature is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of the 2d. N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows:

"Several of us old veterans here use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart and Nerve and Liver Pills, all of them with splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have used remedies that compare with them, the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in the construction of their nature we have ever used. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies."
—Solomon Yewell, Marion, Ind., Dec. 1892.

These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. They positively contain no opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Sold by All Druggists. aug.

Richlands High School
43RD SESSION OPENS SEPT. 4.

Richlands is a healthy little town of 200 inhabitants, society is good. Sale of intoxicating liquors forbidden. Four churches in the town. Board $6.00 to $8.00. Tuition $2.00 to $3.00, according to grade. Music will be taught. For further particulars address

T. T. JAMES, A. B., Principal.
aug 24-1m-2p.] Richlands, N. C.

For Sale, 915 Acres

I wish to sell my Buckhorn farm, 1 1-2 miles from Goldsboro, on the South side of Neuse river. It contains 500 acres cleared, well suited for every kind of small grain, corn and cotton, fruit and truck. It contains also 415 acres of timber land with every kind of timber except pine, with first-class range for any kind of stock raising. The cleared land requires no ditching, and only fence enough to separate the wood land from the cleared. I will sell the whole, or in small tracts to suit purchasers. I will sell at low prices and on easy terms, partly on reasonable time. Apply to W. T. FAIRCLOTH,
Goldsboro, N. C.
July 24, '93. [july27-

Kinsey Female Seminary
LAGRANGE, N. C.

A Boarding School for GIRLS and YOUNG LADIES.

FULL CORPS OF TEACHERS.

Literary, Art and Music Departments. Stenography, Typewriting and Book-keeping taught in Business Department.

LOCATION HEALTHY.

State Chemist in examination of water says: I have probably never examined a better sample.

☞ For catalogue giving full particulars write to

JOSEPH KINSEY, Principal.

☞ Diploma granted to young ladies finishing course of study.
july

THE CAUCASIAN.
GOLDSBORO, N. C., AUG. 31, '93.

WAYNE COUNTY.

WATCH FOR THE BLUE CROSS

A blue cross opposite your name shows that your subscription will expire before the end of the month; and unless you desire the paper go to you any longer you must send in your renewal before that time. The low price of the paper makes it JUST OUT OF THE question to send it longer than it is ordered for. Be governed accordingly.

W. T. White, of Sans Souci N. C., wishes to know of the whereabouts of his brother, Grayum LaFayett White. If any of our readers can give him the desired information it will be thankfully received.

Capt. Daniel Cogdull handed us a pair a few days ago that for size and beauty of finish takes the cake. It measured 124 inches around from stem to blossom and 12 inches the other way and weighed 17 ounces. It is of the LeConte variety.

The wind here on Monday and Monday night played havock with the trees in the city, breaking them up badly and blowing down some. The electric wires were badly thrown down and crops in the vicinity were badly damaged. We have heard of no serious damage done to buildings, nor any one being hurt.

We saw in town the other day the oldest men of the county, Elias E. Holland and J. R. Parker. They were born in the same year (1805) one in the spring and the other in the fall. They are both hale and hearty for their age, both readers of THE CAUCASIAN, true farmers and no doubt hope and expect to live to help elect a reform president in '96.

Mrs. Markham, an old and respected lady of this place, died a few days ago. She was one of the old landmarks of Goldsboro, and must have lived out near her four score years. She was the widow of Kinchen Smith who died at a ripe old age about 30 years ago. She afterwards married a Mr. Markham of Morrisville who lived but a few years. She moved back to Goldsboro and has since lived here among her friends.

Mr. Daniel Howell presented the editor with a fine watermellon a few days ago, and in his absence we took a vote of THE CAUCASIAN force and they *decided unanimously* to cut it, and *knowing* the editor to be strong in that old Democratic faith that the majority should rule we cut it. He told us on his return that we took a snap judgment on him and did not let him have a vote, but he would have been in the minority had he been present and voted. So he is out of it, but Daniel would not let it go off that way, so he brought him a still finer one last Saturday weighing 53 pounds.

We see from the Star of the 25th that there was a mass meeting of unemployed workmen of Wilmington held in the City Hall on the 24th, at which time speeches were made in which the condition of those who have been thrown out of work by the shutting down of the Wilmington cotton mills, the cutting down the force of the A. C. L. carpenter shops and Northops lumber mills. And the reading of the article discloses the fact that these people are in a deplorable condition. They seek work that, by their honest toil they may feed their families. They are not beggars, but honest men, deserving work. Let those who can help them do so. It is no time to delay. They need help and they need it now. Let those who are rolling in luxury, it matters not how they have obtained their means, remember that what they have can be snatched from them in a twinkling of an eye, and worse, they may hear as the foolish rich man heard the voice of a just God. "Thou fool this night thy soul shall be required of thee."

The subscriptions of nearly 600 of our readers who took the paper for 3 months expires with this issue. We don't want to lose a single one of you. You have read the paper 3 months. If you like it, renew for a year if you possibly can, for it will save both expense and trouble. It

John Sherman wrecked the Republican party, and now Grover Cleveland is wrecking the Democratic party. John is helping him.

NOTICE

To the American People.

The Democratic party under the leadership of Grover Cleveland has surrendered to John Sherman and his allies. (tf.)

DO YOU WANT TWO PAPERS?

We will send you for one year THE CAUCASIAN and any of the following papers for the amount opposite:

Dakota Ruralist,	$1,75.
People's Party Paper,	$1,75.
Iowa Farmers' Tribune,	$1,75.
National Watchman,	$1,35.

For the above amounts we will send you two papers one year.

Address
THE CAUCASIAN,
Goldsboro, N. C

When THE CAUCASIAN published the name of Capt. A. M. Wicker, as the man to whom it had referred with reference to the election, and whose name was called so loudly for by the hair brained youth of The Express, that paper and The Carthage Blade came out in high sounding flaming articles, charging that we had slandered a good man, and that action should be taken against us at once in the courts, and warning us that we were standing in "the shadow of prison." This is very amusing and ridiculous, but it takes all kind of people to make a world. Though from our standpoint the world would not be any the worse (and certainly Moore county would not) if these two simpletons were not in it. THE CAUCASIAN is sorry for Capt. Wicker. In fact we did not intend to publish his name, and would never have done so if it had not been called for. From all we can learn he is a pretty good man, and in fact might be styled a mild mannered saint, compared to some of the scoundrels connected with the late election frauds, whose villiany we will expose in due time. THE CAUCASIAN regrets that it has this unpleasant duty to perform. But the enfranchisement of thousands of our best citizens, as well as a great principle of truth and equity demand it. THE CAUCASIAN will not needlessly or unjustly, assail any man, but when it is necessary to tell the truth, it will do it if the heavens fall. Bluffing is a game that does not work at this office. In the interest of justice, (if any injustice has been done) we call upon The Express and The Blade, to hurry up their legal proceedings against us.

HOW THEY VOTED.

The following Southern Congressmen voted with the Eastern gold bugs to kill silver, on Monday last:

Arkansas—Clifton R Breckenrige.

Florida—Charles M Cooper.

Georgia—Rufus E Lester, Benjamin E Russell, Thomas B Cabaniss, Thomas G Lawson, James C C Black, Henry G Turner.

Louisiana—Adolph Meyer, Robert C Davy, Andrew Price.

Mississippi—Thomas C Catchings.

North Carolina—Benjamin Franklin Bunn, Thomas Settle.

Kentucky—Wm J Stone, Alexander B Montgomery, Asher G Caruth, Albert L Berry, Wm C P Breckenrige, James B McCreary, Thomas H Paynter, Marcus C Lisle, Silas Adams.

South Carolina—Geo W Shell did not vote, the balance voted as they were elected to do; for free silver.

Tennessee—Benton McMillan, Jos E Washington, Josiah Patterson.

Texas—Geo C Pendleton, Walter Gresham, W H Crain, Thomas M Paschal.

Virginia—D G Tyler, Geo D Wise, C A Swanson, Paul C Edwards, Chas T O'Ferrell, Elisha E Meredith, Jas W Marshal, Henry St George Tucker.

West Virginia—John O Pendleton, Wm L Wilson, John Duffy Alderson.

Every member above named were elected (or counted in) on a Democratic Free Silver platform except Thos Settle of North Carolina, who was elected as a Republican. Keep this list. These same congressmen will be around in the next campaign telling you how much they have done to give you relief.

ALLIANCE SPEAKING!

Bro. Cyrus Thompson, State Lecturer, of North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, will address the Brethren and the public generally, at the following places:

Fairfield School House,	Sept. 2d.
Grantsboro,	" 8th.
Aurora,	" 9th.
Pantego, Beaufort co.,	Sept. 12.
Elm Grove, Chowan co.,	Sept. 13.
Nixon's Grove, Perquimans co.,	Sept. 14.
Corinth Church, Pasquotank co.,	Sept. 15.
Pleasant Grove Church, Northampton co.,	Sept. 18.
Halifax co., Aurelian Springs,	Sept. 19.
Warrenton, Warren co.,	Sept. 20.

BUMCOMB COUNTY.

Oak Grove,	Sept. 23.
Sand Hill,	Sept. 25.
Ashville,	Sept. 26.

Speaking at 11 a. m. at all the above places except Elm Grove, Chowan county, which is at 2 p. m.

Other appointments will follow.

Brother Thompson represents the Business Agency and carries samples of Shoes, Cloths, &c., to show you, and will explain the benefits to be derived by patronizing the Agency.

Let every one turn out and hear the distinguished Lecturer. It will pay you whether an Allianceman or not.

Yours fraternally,
W. H. WORTH, S. B. A.,
North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance.

"WORSE THAN FOOLISHNESS."

When silver was demonetized by the Republicans in 1873, the white metal was worth $1.32 an ounce. Cotton brought 20 cents per pound in Atlanta and wheat $1.50 per bushel. To-day—1893—silver is worth 73 cents an ounce, cotton 7 cents a pound, and wheat 64 cents a bushel. And then talk about a single gold standard and the demonetization of silver! Bosh. Worse than foolishness.—Fayetteville Gazette. (tf.)

Subscribe to The Caucasian $1.00 per year.

A WEEK FOR THE VOTE.

The Great Silver Debate Closed in the House.

UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL CERTAIN.

It Is Generally Conceded That All of the Propositions Relating to the Coinage of Silver Will be Defeated—Senator Gorman to Open the Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The great silver debate closed in the house on Saturday afternoon with speeches by ex-Senator Reed, Messrs. Bourke Cockran, Wilson (father of the repeal bill), McMillin, Bland, Bontelle and Colonel Fellows. The vice president and a number of senators were among the visitors on the floor, as were Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Herbert.

When the house met at noon today it at once began preparations for voting upon the several propositions included within the order adopted fifteen days ago for the consideration and disposal of the silver purchase question. The vote will be taken first upon the proposition to provide free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. This failing other ratios up to 20 to 1 will be voted upon, then the house will be given an opportunity to say whether or not it will restore the Blank-Allison act of 1878.

All these are connected with the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law of 1890, which is doomed in any event. It is generally conceded that all of the propositions relating to the coinage of silver will be defeated, and that unconditional repeal will be carried. Only the detail of majorities is in doubt.

Tomorrow the report of the committee on rules, recommending the code for the government of the Fifty-third congress, will be taken up and, it is believed, adopted without much delay. After the rules have been adopted the program in the house is uncertain. A recess for three days may be taken, which will give members and employes an opportunity to recover from the unusual and exhaustive strain of the past few days.

Some important results are probable from committee action during the week. The ways and means committee will meet tomorrow, at which time a course of procedure will probably be decided upon, including such matters as the approximate date when a tariff bill shall be reported. Chairman Wilson is reported to have prepared a bill covering the subject of tariff revision in a general way, which he will submit to the committee. There are also several other bills on the subject ready for committee consideration.

Senator Gorman is set down for a speech on the silver bill tomorrow, and it may be that he will take occasion to further expound his theory of financial relief based upon the temporary suspension of the state bank tax. Senator Walcott has also announced his intention of addressing the senate on Wednesday on the subject of silver. The national bank extension bill is likely to be taken up at the first opportunity and pushed as rapidly as possible. It may be that a vote can be reached on the Cockrell amendment relative to the deposit of bonds in the treasury early in the week, but there still remains the formidable Butler amendment repealing the state bank tax. If this threatens to consume all undue amount of time it is probable the bill will be side tracked to allow Mr. Voorhees to forward discussion and action upon the repeal bill which bears his name.

The Wilson bill is expected to reach the senate by tomorrow. It will be promptly referred to the finance committee, and from that time the committee will hold daily meetings until it is prepared to make a report to the senate. It is within the bounds of possibility that some senator may create a turmoil at some stage by endeavoring to call up the Pfeffer resolution directed at the New York banks, but this can be done only by a majority vote.

The New House Committees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Speaker Crisp yesterday announced the new house committees. Mr. Springer is succeeded as chairman of the ways and means committee by William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Sayers succeeds Mr. Holman as the head of the appropriations committee; Springer succeeds Bacon as chairman of the banking and currency committee; Cummings succeeds Herbert on the naval affairs committee, and McCreary succeeds Blount as head of the committee on foreign affairs. The south gets thirty-two chairmanships and the north twenty-three.

Serious Riot in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The police and so called unemployed men came into collision Saturday afternoon opposite the south entrance to the City Hall. The police, under Inspector Ross, charged on the men as they marched past, and scattered them in confusion. Clubs were freely used, men and women knocked down and trampled under foot. The following were injured: Inspector Alex. Ross, cut severely on the head and bruised about the body; Sergeant James M. Swift, cut on right forehead and left hip badly bruised; Patrolman James Larkin, bruised on the head from a blow with a club; Michael Horovics, cut on the back of head and bruised on right side of face; Joseph Wenzel, cut on the head and bruised on the body.

Gilberton Rioters Committed to Jail.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 28. — John J. Briggs and Arthur Wheeville, the accused murderers of James Palfit and William Holland, respectively, in the Gilberton riot Tuesday night, were given a hearing before Justice Fornsler on information lodged by the parents of the dead boys. The prisoners were positively identified as the men who did the shooting, and they were committed to jail without bail to await trial.

A Victim of Morphine.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Hon. John N. Wilson, mine owner and politician of Carthage, this state, died in the city dispensary from an overdose of morphine. His friends declare that there was no cause for him taking his own life, and say he must have taken the pills for some ailment and took an overdose.

Suit Against Chief Arthur Ended.

TOLEDO, Aug. 38.—The famous personal damage suit against P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for $300,000, has been settled out of court. What the exact terms and conditions of the settlement are the public will probably never know.

Harrison and Voorhees Will be There.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Governor Matthews has received assurances from ex-President Harrison and Senator Voorhees that they would be at the fair on Indiana day, Sept. 20.

DON'T

let a day pass without trying to get a new subscriber for THE CAUCASIAN.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By County Lecturer in Orange County.

I will address the members of the Alliance and public generally at the following places:

Cole's Store, Friday, September 1st.

Fairfield School House, Saturday, September, 2nd.

Damascus Church, Friday, September 8th.

Piney Mount, Saturday September 9th

Sugar Hill, Saturday, September, 16th.

Dimoch's Mill, Saturday, September 23rd.

Speaking to commence at 2 p. m.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Orange county F. A. & I. U.

W. B. YORK,
County Lecturer.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

President and Mrs. Cleveland will return to Washington next week.

A statue of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in Edinburgh, Scotland, yesterday.

Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, Roman Catholic bishop of Hartford, died at Lakeville, Conn., last night.

The trial at Trenton of Mrs. Shann, for the alleged murder by poison of her son John, in order to obtain his life insurance, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

President Haughey, of the Indianapolis national bank, and several officials of companies who secured illegal advances from the bank were arrested for embezzlement. They furnished bail.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.

A mob in Denver drove off street laborers who were working for $1.20 a day.

The anti-French agitation is spreading in Italy. At Milaggo a mob wrecked the French consulate.

Ex-Minister Stevens has been presented with a handsome silver service by American admirers in Hawaii.

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation opening the Cherokee Strip to settlement on Saturday next.

In the race off Brenton's Reef yesterday the Vigilant defeated the Pilgrim by nearly half an hour. It is generally conceded that the Vigilant will be the chosen cup defender.

The tearing up of electric railroad tracks at Gilberton, Pa., by order of the borough council, led to a riot in which James Parfit and William Holland were killed and Officer Amour dangerously wounded.

Thursday, Aug. 24.

Lucius Tuttle has been chosen president of the Boston and Maine railroad.

Mary Murphy, 72 years old, was arrested for pocket picking in New York.

The Iowa Democratic state convention nominated Governor Boies for a third term by acclamation.

Secretary of War Lamont has left Washington for a few days visit to New York and probably Buzzard's Bay.

O. F. Lane, of Longview, Tex., in jail at Springfield on a charge of stealing $12,000 from his father, committed suicide.

John Hough, of Rahway, N. J., was bequeathed $1,000,000 by a Californian whom he had befriended some years ago.

Duke Ernst II of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Germany, is dead. He is succeeded by his nephew, the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria.

Friday, Aug. 25.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala left New York for Europe yesterday.

Mrs. Ann Hyde, the oldest person in the Hudson river valley, died at Fishkill, N. Y., aged 104 years, 3 months and 26 days.

Tom Ryan and "Mysterious" Billy Smith will meet in a six round "go" at Madison Square garden, New York, next Tuesday evening.

France will not send military attaches to the German maneuvers this fall because the sham battlefield is to be around Metz. The news of her decision has caused surprise in Berlin.

Saturday, Aug. 26.

At Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., Nancy Hanks trotted a mile yesterday in 2.08.

Riots between the unemployed and working Poles in Buffalo are of daily occurrence.

George Dixon's manager has challenged Billy Plimmer to a finish fight for $5,000 a side and a purse.

John Haan and Miss Jennie Anderson of Chicago, were drowned in Macatawa bay, Mich., by the capsizing of a sailboat.

Wilmington, N. C., has declared a quarantine against Atlanta and Columbia, Ga., because of the number of refugees at those places from fever infected parts.

Burglars compelled J. N. Bolles, a Tennessee farmer, to disclose the hiding place of his money by pulling his toenails with pincers. They secured $1,000 and escaped.

Monday, Aug. 28.

The Rt. Rev. William Bennett Chester, Protestant bishop of Killaloe, died in Dublin.

Prince Homatso Yoratio, of Japan, second in the line of imperial succession, is doing the fair.

Stanley Hutchins, a retired merchant of Baltimore, died suddenly at Asbury Park. He was 41 years of age.

Mgr. Satolli officiated at the dedication of the Italian Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Cincinnati, yesterday.

The Electric Express company, with a capital of $1,000,000 ($10,000 paid up), organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, will soon begin operations.

Emma Goldman and her anarchist associates, whose meetings were suppressed by New York authorities, have transferred the field of their agitation to Philadelphia.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Nothing developed today to affect the general outlook, and the whole financial horizon presented to the view a common level of inactivity and dullness. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley.....	32¾	W. N. Y. & Pa....	4½
Pennsylvania.....	49¼	H. & B. T. com...	—
Reading.....	14½	H. & B. T. pref...	—
St. Paul.....	54⅝	Erie.....	11⅝
Lehigh Nav.....	46	D., L. & W.....	153⅜
Reading gn. m. 4s...	93¾	N. Y. Central.....	96
Reading 1st pf 5s..	2-3¾	West Shore.....	94
Reading 2d pf 5s...	16	Lake Erie & W..	13¾
Reading 3d pf 5s...	13¾	New Jersey Cen..	95⅜
N. Y. & N. E.....	19⅜	Del. & Hudson...	110

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—State and western flour dull, weak; low extras, $1.95@2.45; city mills patents, $4.25@4.50; fair to fancy, $2.45@3.45; Minnesota clear, $2.5 @ c; fancy, $3.90@4.35; superfine, $1.75@2.5. city mills, $3.80@3.85; winter wheats, low grades, $1.90@2.45; patents, $3.40@4; straights, $3.30@4; rye mixtures, $2.9 @3.45; fine, $1.70@2.10. Southern flour dull, weak; common to fair extra, $2.10@3.10; good to choice extra, $3.15@4.25. Rye flour quiet, firm; superfine, $3@3.35. Wheat steady, more active; September, 66¾@67¼c.; October, 69¼@69⅝c.; December, 74@74½c. Rye nominal; western, 54@55c. Corn quiet, weaker; No. 2, 45@46c.; September, 44½@44⅝c.; October, 45⅝@46c.; December, 46½@46¾c. Oats quiet, easier; state, 36@38c.; western, 30@38c.; August, 29¼c.; September, 29⅝@29¾c.; October, 30½c.; November, 3 ¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Beef steady, dull; extra mess, $7.50@8; family, $10@12. Pork steady, dull; new mess, $14.75@15.50; Lard dull, lower; steam rendered, $8 @9. Butter steady, quiet; New York dairy, 17@23c.; western creamery, 17@23c.; New York creamery, 24½@25c.; western dairy., 14½@18c.; Elgins, 25c.; imitation do., 15@19c. Cheese dull, easy; New York large white, 8¾@9¼c.; colored, 9½c.; small, 8@9½c.; part skims, 2@6¼c.; full skims, 1@1½c. Eggs steady, quiet; New York and Pennsylvania, 17c; western, 13½@ 15¾c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn dull; white corn by sample, 50c.; yellow corn by sample, 49@50c. Oats steady. Rye very quiet. Hay slow; good to choice timothy, $15.7@16. Cotton nominal; middling, 8c. Provisions firm, unchanged. Butter quiet; creamery, fancy, 24@24½c.; do. fair to choice, 22@23c.; do. imitation, 20c. Eggs steady at 17c.

Deadly Mexican Politics.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Aug. 26.—A serious fight took place between armed bodies of opposing political parties at Puerto del Armen, near Nadodores. The Galvists were the attacking party, but were repulsed with severe loss. They were led by Andres Fuente and Jefe Politico at Monclova. The opposition forces were commanded by Emilo Garruzar. The total number of killed on both sides is forty-five. A report reaches here of a serious fight between the federal troops and the Cardenas men at a point on the road from Santa Rosa to Abosola. The fight took place yesterday afternoon, and it is said there were not less than 120 men, mostly soldiers, left dead upon the field. It is quite expected that Trevino will enter Piedras Negras.

Chicago's Great Fire.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A fire which covered a vast extent of territory began in that part of the city known as South Chicago about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From a three story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue flames which rapidly grew in volume under a gale of wind from the west ate their way over block after block of small frame residences until they reached the lake. Within two hours the fire had consumed 260 buildings and five blocks of the greatest industrial suburb of Chicago, and 5,000 people are homeless. The loss is estimated at $600,000.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Fatal Accident to a Party of Excursionists.

FIFTEEN KILLED, MANY INJURED.

A Rockaway Beach Train on the Long Island Railroad Flows Its Way Through Two Cars of a Manhattan Beach Train. Another Wreck in Connecticut.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 28.—An accident that cost the lives of fifteen persons occurred shortly after midnight yesterday morning in the little village of Berlin, near Calvary cemetery, in the town of Newton. The Long Island railroad train that left Manhattan Beach at 11:15 o'clock was overtaken by the train that left Rockaway Beach fifteen minutes earlier. In the frightful collision that ensued the two rear cars of the five that made up the Manhattan Beach train were demolished and the middle car was overturned. Hardly one of the score of passengers aboard these three cars escaped unhurt.

The following is a corrected list of the dead: Colonel E. A. Buck, editor New York Spirit of the Times; Oscar Deltzel, 40 years old, New York; Mrs. Maggie Deltzel, his wife; Mrs. Bertha Weinstein, New York; her husband at hospital; Sidney Weinstein, 12 years old, her son; Thomas Finn, brakeman; Mrs. Theodore Graven; Mortimer Dittman, 30 years old, New York; John C. Dyckhoff, 45 years old, and Mrs. Dyckhoff, his wife, New York; Alexander Grillet, 35 years old, Philadelphia; James J. Hylands, 30 years old; Max Stein, 35 years old, New York; Joseph M. Thelan, an actor known on the stage as George Fielding.

Among the seriously injured are: John Hahn, 24 years old, Astoria, internal injuries; will recover. James Barron, 33 years, New York, scalds and internal injuries; will recover. Theodore Craeven, New York, terribly hurt, condition critical; wife believed to have been killed. Eleanor F. Craeven, 18 years, his daughter, scalds and internal injuries; will recover. Miss Clara Haskell, New York, broken ankle. Horace G. Kimball, Brooklyn, spine injured. Aaron Weinstein, concussion of brain; may die. Morris Flosheim, New York, right leg broken and eye injured. James B. Thompson, 50 years, New York, head cut; will recover. August Jakobson, New York, horribly hurt; will probably die. Eugene Weiss, New York, scalded. William Lynch, New York, badly hurt, but will recover. Frank Larkin, 33 years, New York, spine hurt.

The Manhattan Beach train had been standing in the block to allow another train ahead to get at a safe distance. The Rockaway Beach train came dashing along behind, ran into the same block and crushed into the rear end of the Manhattan Beach train. Both were crowded with excursionists and both were the last trains from their respective resorts. There were five cars in the Manhattan Beach train, all of them open cars. The Rockaway train plunged in and pushed its way completely through the two rear cars and partly wrecked the third. Passengers in the three cars were maimed and mangled horribly, and their shrieks of terror and pain were awful.

The Rockaway engine was wrecked. Its smokestack was carried away and its huge boiler resembles a pin cushion from the timbers of the wrecked cars sticking into it. Upon these timbers were human beings impaled, some dead and others gasping their last. High upon the top lay the dead body of a man, yet unidentified. Upon one of the timbers was impaled the body of Mrs. Oscar Dietzel. Upon another was the body of Sidney Weinstein, a boy 13 years old. The scene of the wreck was indescribably horrible. Everything was showered with the blood of the dead and wounded, and the cries of the latter rose high above the hissing of steam and the calls of the frantic trainmen.

The Manhattan Beach train was just pulling from the block when the crash came and had just begun to move. When Engineer Donaldson heard and felt the accident he threw open his lever and made all speed for Long Island City, leaving the wrecked cars behind him. None of the passengers or crew on this train were seriously hurt. Haberman's Tin factory stands close to the track at the scene of the accident. This was thrown open and some of the dead and injured were carried in there. When all the wounded had been found that could be the relief train started with them for Long Island City. They were met there and taken to St. John's hospital. The dead were taken by another special train to Newtown, which is nearest town to the scene of the accident.

All day long today both the morgue in Newtown and the hospital in Long Island City have been besieged by anxious seekers for missing members of their families. The scenes as some of the mangled bodies were recognized were heartrending, women fainting and men falling on their knees to weep.

General Manager E. R. Reynolds and Superintendent W. H. Blood were at the scene. They stated that the cause of the accident was still unknown and it was a question of veracity between the tower Switchmen Nutt and Engineer Contrite, of the Rockaway train. The latter had reported that a heavy fog prevailed.

Death Crash of Engines.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 28.—Without a moment's warning two swiftly moving trains on the Harlem division of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad dashed around a curve upon each other at Dykeman's station, meeting with a terrific shock that ground locomotives and cars. Five persons were killed and several injured in the frightful collision, which was caused by a telegrapher's mistake. The victims are: William Elliott, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., engineer of southbound train; Daniel Palmater, of Mott Haven, engineer of the southbound train; Samuel Gibney, of White Plains, fireman of northbound train; William Bess, of New York, fireman of the southbound train; Miss Ellen L. Reed, or Brewsters, N. Y., 26 years old, teacher in Pawling public school.

Lieutenant Yates Must Explain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The war department has called on Second Lieutenant Archer W. Yates, Ninth infantry, recruiting officer at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for an explanation as to how a poster inviting recruits to join the United States infantry and cavalry came to be displayed in a store window at Ottawa, Canada.

Actor Curtis Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The jury in the case of C. B. Curtis ("Sam'l of Posen"), for the murder of Policeman Grant, returned a verdict of acquittal. The jury on the first ballot stood 9 to 3 for acquittal. This was the third trial of Curtis. The jury in the first two trials disagreed.

Fully Twenty-five Perished.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.—There is no longer any doubt that fully twenty-five persons perished in the wreck of the steamer Dorcas and the barge Etta Stewart. Twenty bodies have been recovered. Miss Sadie Musgrave, M. McCaskill, Norman McCrury, John F. Sharp and a child of the steamer's engineer are yet unaccounted for. The schooner Dorcas Borden, coal laden for Sydney, N. S., for Bay of Fundy, capsized off Wolfville, and it is feared that all hands were lost.

Double Tragedy in Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 28.—A double tragedy occurred here. One victim was Charles H. Connors, aged 30 years, and the other, Andrew Gibson, aged about 45 years. Gibson cut Connor's throat with a razor and afterward ran naked through the fields for thirty minutes slashing and tearing his own throat until he inflected wounds from which he died. It is thought Gibson was partially out of his mind.

Sunday at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—As on the past three Sundays there was no special feature at the fair and the attendance was small. The admissions were 37,936, of which 20,557 were paid.

Senator Morgan Back from Paris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Senator Morgan arrived in this city from Paris, where he was engaged as Behring sea arbitrator.

GENERAL SOUTHERN NEWS

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26.—The Brunswick board of health bulletin announces that there is not a case of fever in the city nor is there a suspicious case.

ATHENS, Ala., Aug. 26.—A difficulty occurred between Bruce Hoffman, a son of Dr. J. H. Hoffman, and Clytus Glanton, a young man from near Elk river. Hoffman was shot through the head and killed, while Glanton was severely cut.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Aug. 26.—Sam Yeager, a relict of the famous Cooley gang, which operated on the Pennsylvania border, has escaped jail at that place. He was to have been tried next week for complicity in the robbery of old man Yope.

NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 28.—A through east bound freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was wrecked at Lee Hall, near Newport News. The wreck took fire and several cars loaded with leaf tobacco, hay and whisky were consumed. Three tramps are supposed to have been burned to death.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Aug. 24.—A conflict occurred near Abasolo between 250 Cardinists and a party of Galan men, resulting in the rout of the latter party and the killing of four of their number. President Diaz has issued imperative orders commanding both parties to disperse and return to their homes. He guarantees a fair election.

RAYMOND, Miss., Aug. 25.—The case against Cicero Heard, for the murder of W. H. Colbert, which has occupied the entire time of the court for several days, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty. Heard's friends picked him up and carried him in triumph from the court room, amid the shouts of the crowd.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 25.—The report from Welch, McDowell county, this state, of the shooting of Deputy Sheriff T. A. Cunningham by the desperado Eugene Robinson is confirmed. Cunningham was considered one of the bravest officers in the service. Robinson was charged with the murder of a colored man, and it is supposed that he shot Cunningham to be rid of an important witness.

WHEELING, Aug. 24.—The Tucker county seat war, which nearly resulted in bloodshed, is over for the present. The guards have been withdrawn from the court house. Attorney C. Lipscomb secured a writ of prohibition for Parsons, prohibiting the removal of the records to St. George. The matter is now ended for the present, and the probability is that the anti-revolutionists will drop the fight.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 26.—Information has just reached here that J. R. McKerrow, one of the most prominent cattlemen of southwest Texas, was brutally murdered near his cattle ranch in Kinney county by unknown parties. The object of the assassin or assassins was undoubtedly robbery, as the pockets of the murdered man were rifled, and several hundred dollars taken from his person. No clew.

STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 25.—James W. Jackson, a young man of Greenbrier county, W. Va., was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Bettie S. Echard. Just after the wedding feast the groom became ill, and in a few moments lost consciousness. He remained in this stupor for eight hours, recovering consciousness for a few moments only before death. In less than ten hours the bride was maid, wife and widow.

MACON, Miss., Aug. 21.—The jury in the case of Tom and Walter Tolbert, the Kember county outlaws, charged with the murder of Thomas H. Cole, brought in a verdict as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendants—Tom Tolbert and Walter Tolbert—guilty as charged in the bill of indictment, and fix the penalty at life imprisonment." The jury recommended to the authorities that all the mercy possible be shown in behalf of Walter Tolbert.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 21.—At Buchanan, ten miles west of here, in Texas, a mass meeting of about 100 voters, nearly all Democrats, was held, at which resolutions bitterly denouncing Cleveland as a champion of the money power and an enemy of the common people were adopted, after which the president was hanged in effigy and afterward shot and riddled with bullets. The effigy is still hanging, and it is understood that it will be publicly burned.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—There was a desperate fight between a band of negro burglars and highwaymen and officers near Thompson Station, in Williamson county. The officers surrounded the house which the robbers used as a rendezvous. In the fight which followed one of the posse, Sinner, was badly wounded, and one of the negroes, Tom Thompson, the leader of the gang, killed. The house was found full of stolen plunder. Three of the robbers were captured.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 24.—The city is filled with refugees from Brunswick, and a serious disagreement has occurred between the board of health and the city council. Immediately after the announcement that another case of yellow fever had appeared in Brunswick, the board of health met and recommended that the quarantine be established. At a meeting of council held later it was decided that there was no necessity for quarantine. Then four of the six members of the board of health decided to tender their resignations at once. If the fever should occur among refugees here the responsibility will rest upon the council.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Edward Rider, a farmer living near Sherwood, Md., has just discovered that he was flim-flamed out of $3,000 two weeks ago. A well dressed stranger negotiating for a piece of property took a drive with Rider and were soon accosted by the inevitable "pal" of the would be purchaser. First stranger and Rider each won $5,000 from the "pal." For the purpose of making a swell bet Rider drove to Towson and drew $3,000 from his bank. This money, along with what had been won—$10,000—was placed in a box. It was agreed that Rider should keep the box until evening while first stranger held the key. Rider waited two weeks for the reappearance of his friends, and then broke the lock. Instead of $13,000 he found a piece of wood nicely wrapped in paper.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24.—One new case of yellow fever in Brunswick was officially reported yesterday. The desertion of the town by the employing class, the closing of stores, factories, etc., works extreme hardship upon the laboring classes. Many families are left destitute.

The following message has been sent to Washington, addressed to Senators Gordon and Colquitt, Speaker Crisp, Hon. H. G. Turner and all the members of the Georgia delegation:

"The situation here is distressing. We are shut off from the entire outside world. Starvation stares the poor people in the face. The refugees have left the city without means. About 4,000 people left in the city are unable to procure supplies. There is immediate need of provisions and money. Time is an important element. We appeal in behalf of a stricken people for immediate aid, and confidently rely upon the hearts of a great American people and the government to respond."

IS HE A TRAITOR?

An Offer to Shake Hands over the Robbing and Oppression of the People.

Mr. Murat Halstead, commenting on the change of Mr. Cleveland since the election, says:

"The President has held out a hand to the Republicans to be shaken on the understanding that if help can be found in the Republican party to carry the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law there will be no hurry to repeal the McKinley law, for after all the 'only menace' of our welfare is not protection or reciprocity, but the paying of gold for silver and the meddlesomeness of the silver cranks?" tf.

We want one hundred of our friends each to send us one new subscriber before the next issue. Dear reader will you be one of the hundred? If you can send us two or more names, you will be helping THE CAUCASIAN and the cause of reform all the more.

LECTURERS' REPORT.

Read at Greensboro Before the State Alliance.

TO THE N. C. F. S. ALLIANCE:

Lack of funds for the use of this department in consequence of recent amendments to our charter, has made it impossible for me to take the field as lecturer, but as representing the Business Agency by direction of the Executive Committee, I have addressed the public on some 70 occasions in 24 counties since the 13th of April, 1893. Bro. J. T. B. Hoover has represented the Agency in a number of other counties, and has done noble work in upbuilding the Order. The brethren everywhere have treated us both with unbounded kindness and rendered us material assistance in the work. In the face of all the order has had to contend against it is now rapidly improving both in spirit and in members. Although sensible men of whatever party affiliation see and know that the charge so industriously repeated by our enemies, that the Alliance left its first principles and became partisan, is utterly unfounded in fact. Yet the charge continues to be made, and it will continue to be made by any and every political party in turn on losing the support of a majority of Alliancemen. If the Order were partisan, however, it would not be terrible in the eyes of partisans, and the charge of partisanship would cease. It has never been brought by a party benefited by the support of the majority of the Order. It is only where the party ox is gored, through "lack of confidence," by our non-partisan bull, that the ox bellows out partisanship. If the bull gored some other ox and helped this one, in the eye of this ox such action would be thoroughly non-partisan.

The principles of the Alliance, as I understand and teach them, are the same to-day as in the beginning. Its first declaration of purposes was "To labor to educate the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit." The mission of the Order is to educate because all individual and national evils originate in ignorance; to educate "in the science of economical government" which is POLITICS—because the evils we complain of are political, fastened upon us by political action grounded in political ignorance, and to be gotten rid of only by political action based upon political wisdom; to educate "in a strictly non-partisan spirit,"—because political teaching and study in a partisan spirit tends blindly to receive the supremacy of a party regardless of the effect upon political truth and the popular welfare. And this exhibition of party spirit is equally ruinous under whatever name. It is the true Allianceman's purpose to serve the ends of no political party, whether Democratic, Republican or People's, but to make every political party serve the interests of every legitimate industry, and this can be done only as we educate men to be wise and patriotic rather than partisan; to look upon all parties as faithless unless forced, and to be rendered faithful and servants at all times only under the constant eye of a master ready to punish.

Along the line of such education we have done much; and bitter experience of progressive ruin keeps a ceaseless school among the blind devotees of all parties. The increasing burden of oppression is the best eye-opener. The most

CHAPTER IV.

When Ida Fairbanks sent that white japonica fluttering through the air and wafted a kiss and a smile to the pretty child in John Lorimer's village cart, she was acting a part with consummate skill and effect.

When she turned her back on the White Cliffs people, and, pledging up the heavy basket of flowers, walked off with it, with a fine assumption of absorption in her responsibilities as a flower merchant, she was consciously posing for effect.

When she had found a stump completely hidden from the grass-grown road, whose almost effaced wheel marks might have forewarned trespassers, she planted her fragrant burden upon it and seated herself on a neighboring stump, facing in the direction from which old Cato, her carrier, must presently come shambling. Ostentatiously opening her book, she spread it upon her lap and fastened her eyes upon its printed characters. They might have been Greek or Hebrew characters for all the meaning they conveyed. She was still acting a part. Her smooth forehead was rumpled by a frown.

The dog was sound asleep beneath her feet, and to all appearances she was reading absorbedly, when the lazy shuffling of Cato's mule along the roadway made her look up.

"This way, Cato," she called, in her clear, commanding voice, and delivered her basket of flowers with strangely curt directions. "This is packet day. You must be there before the upcountry boat gets in."

Then, seating herself once more, she opened her book where her handkerchief kept the place. Mechanically she finished the interrupted passage. It was one of Goethe's sage aphorisms. She read it aloud in a student voice, somewhat as if resolved to drown every other voice in that of the sage:

"The thoughts we have had, the pictures we have seen, can be again called back before the imagination, but the heart is not so obliging; it does not reproduce its pleasing emotions."

She looked up. Cato was entirely out of sight. The mask might safely be thrown aside. While she drew one long, half sobbing breath, with hysterical energy she turned, lifted the book high in her right hand and sent it hurtling into the thorny, brambly undergrowth.

With a sharp note of surprise, Stepniak scrambled to his feet and sprang to the rescue. Ida watched him with glittering eyes. It would not be an easy search. The thorns were thickset where it had fallen. She laughed at his frenzied zeal until she grew wearied of it. Then she called out to him, angrily:

"Let it be, sir! I do not want it. I am sick of it. It was written by a fool. Only fools try to keep their brains and hearts alive."

She was tearing her handkerchief into rags with nervous, trembling hands. Whenever the embroidered edge offered any resistance, she brought her strong white teeth to the task of destruction. Her cheeks were aflame, and her eyes were dry and brilliant. She was trembling violently from head to foot. This was not the first time that she had yielded to the over-strain her nervous system was perpetually enduring, out there under the trees, with no breathing thing near but Stepniak. Nature is fond of her own revenges.

Stepniak came back finally, triumphant. She had almost forgotten his existence. He laid the book at her feet and looked up for some word of commendation. She looked down upon him frowningly, then stooped, and, fastening one hand in his brass collar, struck him a sharp blow over the head with the book. Then she sent it once more spinning among the briers. Stepniak looked at her, but made no motion to go after the discarded volume a second time.

"You have learned your lesson, have you, boy?"

The dog wagged his bushy tail acquiescingly. Plainly, he disapproved of the disrespect shown the sage, but did not propose risking any more blows in his defense. Ida reseated herself upon the stump and drew him close to her by his collar. She looked him steadfastly in the eye. His glance quailed before hers. She freed one hand from his collar to pass it caressingly over his huge head. There was an apology in it and in her next words:

"Don't drop your eyes before mine, Stepniak. You are wiser than I, and truer. You learn your lesson of submission after one blow. It takes a great many for my teaching, and then the lesson is but half learned. You never lie, Stepniak. I do. I don't do anything else, in point of fact."

A single clear bugle-note rang out upon the quiet air. Another, and another! Stepniak wagged his tail expectantly. He recognized in it the summons for them to return to the house. The master of Glenburnie had himself hit upon this device for curtailing what he was pleased to call "the girl's wandering proclivities."

"You have the best of me at last, Step," said the girl. "When we get back to the house, you will stretch yourself in the sunshiniest corner of the gallery—in peace. When dinner is over, you will crunch your chicken-bones—in peace. When night comes, you will go to your kennel—in peace. Come, let us go home, Step."

At the first tap of her boot-heels on the hard marble floor of the hall, a withered, yellow face, surmounted by a brilliant turban, appeared at one of the doors opening into it. The yellow face wore a palpable look of anxiety. Ida looked at her questioningly.

"Well, Ma'm Dido?"

"He ain't well, my baby. He's in a way."

"He is always in a way, Dido. Can't you get used to things?—as I have?" She added this clause with a dry laugh full of irony.

"He's in a worse way than usual, my poor darling, and I don't feel easy about your going up. Hunt says he believes he's heard from Mr. Sib. He got a letter to-day from somewhere."

"From my brother Sibley?"

"That's what Hunt thinks. He's just been a-charging up there, my child. I don't feel safe 'bout your going nigh him."

"Nonsense!" Ida was smoothing her hair with her hands in front of the hat-rack glass. She was supremely quiet outwardly. All the passion she had displayed out there in the woods was either expended or once more under control. She was a trifle paler than usual, but then Ma'm Dido was not given to critical observation.

"I ain't sure it is nonsense, my baby. At any rate, here I stay until you come downstairs again."

"Very well. I have not the least objection to that. I think it probable I shall dine downstairs to-day. Tell Fanshaw, please."

Overhead they could hear the ceaseless shuffling of slippered feet. Ma'm Dido pointed to the ceiling:

"He's been going on that way for nigh two hours."

"Poor old man! Poor old unhappy father! And I have been very wicked this morning. I am a wretch."

It was to herself and not to Ma'm Dido she made this humble confession as she hurried up the broad stairway that curved in an elegant spiral through the central hall at Glenburnie.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Development of the South.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

Mr. Samuel Barton, who is a nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt and the broker who executed many of his orders when Jay Gould and the creator of the Vanderbilt fortunes were engaged in a contest for the possession of the Erie railroad, in speaking of the development of the United States in the next century, said:

It is my opinion that there is to be a wonderful development of the resources of the state of Florida in the next century. Our people do not understand what a magnificent territory that is. It will become not only the great sanitarium for the invalids of the east, but my impression is will be a rival with Nice and other Mediterranean districts for those who seek pleasure and comfort in winter travel. Already some of the capitalists who have been attracted to that country are developing it by means of railways.

Before the beginning of the next century a railroad will skirt the Atlantic shore almost as far down as the Florida keys. This great subtropical territory will be as thoroughly crisscrossed by railways as are some of the states of the north. I think our pleasure seekers will discover that the lower part of Florida has as many temptations in the winter season as have any of the winter resorts of Europe, and I look to see the islands in the Caribbean sea the resort of those who seek fashionable pleasures, for there they will find much greater natural beauties than are to be enjoyed on the shores of the Mediterranean, and there is none of those distressing mistrals which sometimes make life miserable at these Mediterranean resorts.

I doubt whether the lower part of Florida will ever be drained so as to make that section available for agriculture, although almost anything is going to be possible in the next century. Completely to drain that would require the building of a ditch as deep and broad as the Mississippi river. Farther north, however, I think we shall find early in the next century the great sugar belt there completely under cultivation, and it is capable of producing millions of pounds of sugar.

Transportation facilities will be so increased that the orange district, especially upon the east coast, will practically furnish the United States all the oranges the market requires. Pines and cocoanuts will be grown in southern Florida to such an extent as to command the markets of this country, and I think I am not making a wild prediction when I say that in the next century the value of Florida to the United States will be of more commercial importance than are some of the states in which even bonanza mines have been discovered.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON

Were Opposed to Banks of Issue Both State and National.

Andrew Jackson it was who said, "if congress has the right under the constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or banking corporations."

Thos. Jefferson it was who said: "Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation to whom it belongs. It is the only fund on which we can rely for loans, it is our only resource which can never fail us, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose."

If you believe in the doctrine of Jefferson and Jackson and have the manhood to back up your belief with your votes, what party will you be acting with to-day? tf.

Alliance Farmers' Encampment

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Largest Organization of Farmers in the World, will hold a Summer Encampment at Mount Gretna, Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, Pa., Saturday, August 19th to 26th.

Lowest railroad rates. Admission by railroad free. Mass meetings daily; the most prominent speakers in America on agricultural subjects. Four large assembly halls; combined seating capacity, over 12,000. Numerous bands and other music; excellent entertainments day and evening. Hundreds of cottages on the grounds, boarding at lowest prices—OLD-FASHIONED FARMER'S BREAKFAST, DINNER OR SUPPER, 25c. Mammoth display of agricultural implements (100,000 square feet of platforms), also agricultural products. Two hundred dollars for best Alliance exhibit, $100 second best, $50 third best. Liberal premiums for best butter, home-made bread, cake, pies, canned fruits and jellies. Competition free to all farmers' wives, sons or daughters. Send for premium list. Immense building for displays of the household. Stalls for live stock; liberal premiums.

While the park of 5,000 acres is superb, with ample shade, pure water, beautiful lake, complete drainage, and attractions numberless, there will be frequent excursions to other points of interest, including the Cornwall ore hills, Lebanon, Susquehannah river, Capitol of Pennsylvania, and the battle-field of Gettysburg, the round trip to the latter place to be less than $2.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by 200 trained choristers, is expected to conduct the religious services at 4 p. m., Sunday August 20th.

Officers: President, Hon. Jno. S. Dore, Fresno, Cal.; vice-presidents, Col. James Young, Middletown, Pa.; Hon M. D. Davie, Beverly, Ky.; Hon. C. B. Matthews, Buffalo, N. Y. and others. Advisory Board, prominent farmers from nearly every State and Territory. Encampment Committee, National Farmers' Alliance, Maj. Mann Page, Brandon, Va., Hon. I. E. Dean, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and Henry c. Demming, chairman Harrisburg. Pa., who will be pleased to give any further information desired. 27-1m

THAT PORTENTOUS IF.

If All Goes Well the World Will Be Better in 1993.

A FORECAST BY HENRY GEORGE.

He Expects a Wonderful Development of Civilization in the Twentieth Century. Annie Besant Says Social Reform or Revolution Is Inevitable—The Future of Electricity.

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Of all the questions you suggest as to the changes that another century will bring in the conditions of our people, the fundamental question—that upon which all the rest are dependent—is this, "Will the tendency toward the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few increase or diminish?" While this as yet can only be answered with an "if," the determining element is clear, for it depends on laws as certain as that of gravitation.

By virtue of his physical constitution man is a land animal, bound by the necessities of his existence to the surface of the globe. On it he must live, and from it he must draw for all his needs. No discovery or invention or improvement can rid him of this dependence. The last man, as the first man, must have land for his standing place and must draw his subsistence, his very flesh and blood, from land. No matter how elaborate, how refined, how potent his methods of production may become, they must always have land as their indispensable basis and reservoir, and must always consist in the combination of the matter and forces to be found only in land.

This being the case, the fundamental social relation—that which determines all others—must be in the future what experience shows it to have been in the past—the tenure of land. Where the equal rights of all men to the use of land are accorded, no serious inequality in the distribution of wealth can arise in peaceful states, and advance in productive power will increase the general well being and lead to further advances. But where land is treated as the property of some, from whom others must purchase the privilege of living and working, a tendency to inequality is at once set up, which every advance in productive power tends to increase, for, since land is indispensable to the exertion of labor, no advance in the power of production can benefit those who have merely the power to labor.

That of itself being useless, the growth of population and the improvement of the arts can only drive the disinherited class of mere laborers into a fiercer competition with each other for the privilege of working, while a larger and larger share of the production of labor passes into the hands of those who, in their monopolization of the natural element of all production, have control of the right to work. Thus discovery, invention and improvement—every thing, in short, in which the material progress of society consists—tends under this primary injustice to increase inequality in the distribution of wealth until at last the monstrous inequality destroys advance and brings retrogression, and in violent catastrophe or dull dry rot inventions and discoveries are lost and arts and letters forgotten.

To us of the western world, and especially to us of that new world which Columbus opened to European civilization, the wonderful improvements of the century now closing seem naturally but the prelude to far greater improvements in the next. But we must not forget that the majority of the human race know nothing of our improvements, and that the long history of humanity shows that advance has never before been continuous. And already we may see, in the massing of monstrous fortunes on the one hand and increasing intensity of the struggle to live on the other, the growth of that inequality that has over and over again in the world's history stopped invention and improvement and turned progress into decline.

Nor is there anything that can check this tendency to inequality save the recognition of the equal rights to the use of the element from which alone men can live. Abolish all other monopolies save that of land, and the ultimate result must be but to increase the share of the production of wealth that can be taken by land owners. It cannot raise wages or make it easier for mere laborers to live. Nor can any diffusion of education, or purification of government, or doing away with middlemen prevent the widening of the gulf between the rich and the poor, so long as land is treated as subject to that individual right of property that rightfully belongs to the things that human exertion brings into being. As to charity, that is hopeless, and worse than hopeless when not based on justice.

Therefore it is that the conditions which will exist in this country when the children of children yet to be born celebrate the fifth centenary of the discovery of the great Genoese must depend upon whether, while they yet have power, the masses of our people accept or reject the one great reform which is embodied in the single tax proposition. If they do, and I now believe they will, then the Twentieth century may see the development of a civilization that transcends the imagination of the Nineteenth century. If they do not, then there must befall us, but on a far grander scale and with a far quicker movement, what befell ancient Rome.

HENRY GEORGE.

Annie Besant on Human Development.

Regarding the civilization of the western world in the light of the esoteric philosophy, I judge it as success or as failure as it approaches toward or recedes from the ideal of brotherhood, as it encourages or thwarts the spiritual progress of man. The rapid increase of wealth in the hands of a comparatively small class; the growing control of natural forces by ever widening knowledge; the exclusion of vast numbers of the population from the benefits of this growing control; the advancing education of the laboring classes and their ever improving methods of combination—these and many other causes are producing a state of social tension which must result in social change—peaceful or otherwise.

It is against brotherhood that millionaires and starving men and women should coexist in society. It is against brotherhood that the growing control of natural forces should make a few scandalously rich and leave the many scandalously poor. A society based on unbrotherly competition instead of on brotherly co-operation cannot last any more than can last a building built in defiance of the laws of mechanics. Hence I regard our present social system as doomed to collapse as other systems have collapsed which were open to the same criticism.

Another reason for regarding this system as doomed is that it is an anachronism in conflict with the present stage of the evolutionary law. We are in the fifth great stage of human development, and the fifth stage is that of the mind. The function of man just now is to evolve the principle of intelligence dwelling within him, and the mind powers already evolved give him a control over physical forces sufficient to supply his bodily necessities and leave him ample leisure for cultivating his intellect, were that control used for the general good instead of for the heaping up of unnecessary wealth in the hands of a limited number.

The majority of our population, especially in the older countries—the European states—toil with little intermission all their lives through merely to keep life in their bodies. They have no leisure for cultivating the intellectual powers, the artistic faculties, the imaginative potencies of the human mind. They are condemned to a life of labor, the price of which merely purchases for them the right to live. Thus does the horse earn his food and his shelter, and with these generally more consideration for his health than is bestowed on his fellow drudge, the man who drives him. The horse needs but food, shelter and rest; the man needs for his human evolution leisure for mental study with unweary body. That is the right of each child of man born into the world at this stage of evolution, for our animal development lies behind us, and our present task is to evolve the human element in us—the mind or soul.

Society should therefore be organized for the production of wealth with the least possible expenditure of human energy and the brotherly distribution of the wealth produced, in order that man's forces may be directed to the mental development of the race. A society which, like our own, sets itself against the order of evolution by shutting the majority of its members away from the possibility of performing the task set them by nature, must be crushed under the relentless and irresistible progress of that nature which it blindly opposes.

While America has not yet touched the worst conditions of labor, found so plentifully in Europe, its social organization is instinct with the same forces, and therefore ultimately with the same effects. But being younger and stronger than the European states, it has more possibility of working out fundamental reforms in peace than Europe seems to possess. In the society of the future it seems to me that the sexes will co-operate for mutual service, each bringing its special powers to the help of the race, without artificial restrictions on either; that a marriage entered into without intellectual and moral affinities will be condemned as prostitution is now, and that it will be permanent, as intellectual and moral character is permanent; that brutal crime will have disappeared, and subtler evils will be met by brotherly compassion, not by vindictive penalty; that temperance legislation will be unknown because drunkenness will be as impossible as the readoption of the wood garments of our ancestors; that—ah, me! but I am thinking of a state much further in the future than the America of 1993. ANNIE BESANT, F. T. S.

Probable Developments of Electricity.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

Mr. J. J. Carty, who is regarded by electricians as a man of expert authority, and who is the mechanical chief of the greatest telephone corporation in America, in speaking of the probable developments of electricity in the Twentieth century, said:

They are almost inconceivable. We can not tell what the next century may develop. If progress is as swift as it has been since Professor Bell demonstrated that the human voice can be conveyed over a wire charged with electricity, we are likely to see early in the next century some developments that will be simply revolutionary. Without suggesting any that may be regarded as merely the dream of a visionary or as the fanciful flight of imagination, I think perhaps I can indicate some that may be reasonably expected from present conditions.

In the first place, there is the use of electricity in domestic economy. I am inclined to think that not many years hence it will be found serving the household exactly as gas, steam and coal now serve it. It will be possible for the cook, for instance, by simply turning on the electric current to procure heat sufficient for all cooking purposes. When the cooking is done the electric current will be turned off, and there will be no wastage, as is the case now in the use of coal. Already there are electric cooking ranges in existence, and I presume these will be highly developed so that they will serve the most exacting requirements of even a $10,000 chef.

Then, too, we may reasonably expect to see, at least in the cities, electricity used generally for heating purposes. That will also be an economy. There will be no wastage of coal. A single room may be heated by turning on the current, or a whole house or great building if that be the desire. It will also be used for lighting, I think, very generally. Its convenience and safety are now demonstrated, and while it may not entirely supplant gas it is certainly bound to be quite as widely used in private families as gas is now.

But I think the most important development, so far as domestic economy is concerned, will be found in a change in the manner of utilization of coal. In the larger towns I presume that there will be no delivery of coal at the houses, as is now the case. Coal will be taken to a central station and there converted into electric energy, exactly as is the case now in the manufacture of gas. This central agency will furnish the electric current for heating, lighting and cooking purposes. The economy will be very great. The wastage of coal is enormous, even in private houses, and it is for the most part unavoidable, and the general use of electricity for domestic purposes will be found to be an economy.

It is possible, although I do not want to be quoted as saying that it is probable, that during the next century the secret of the extraction of the energy which is in coal direct may be discovered. If that is done it will simply revolutionize civilization. It will vastly cheapen not only the cost of living, but the cost of all commercial enterprises. A very great percentage of the energy stored up in coal is now wasted. It goes forth through chimneys; it is lost in heat which is not utilized. The warmth which you feel when you go into a boiler room or into a kitchen is simply dead waste.

It has been estimated that if the energy which is in coal could all be utilized one ton would serve the purpose for which five tons are now required. This might give us possibly a solution of aerial navigation. It certainly would vastly cheapen traffic, and it is almost impossible to estimate the consequences to civilization which might follow this discovery. I do not want to give the impression that I think the discovery will be made in the next century, but I am entirely willing to say that it is possible that we may hear of it at any time.

The remarkable discoveries of Nicola Tesla are going to play an important part, I think, in the commercial development of the next century. Tesla has discovered that an electric current generated in a certain manner too technical here to explain may be passed from one conductor to another without any intermediary connection, like a wire. It will go through a stone wall precisely as light goes through glass.

The possibilities which lie in this discovery are simply enormous, and they may revolutionize some forms of development. For instance, it may have a powerful influence in the conduct of the wars which may break out in the Twentieth century, if any do. If it is possible to convey the electric current from one disk to another in a room without any medium, it might be possible to direct it from a proper motor upon shore to the iron sides of a great war vessel and with such intensity as instantly to melt the iron or steel plates as though they had been struck by lightning.

The use of the flashlight and the great electric reflectors is sure to be very general in military operations in the next century, and some of my acquaintances have sometimes suggested—not wholly in a flippant spirit—that electricity itself may be the great destructive agent employed in military operations in the Twentieth century.

But more practical than this suggestion is another which is perfectly reasonable. I am inclined to think that the development of the trolley railway is going to be one of the mightiest factors in the urban civilization of the next century. The indications now are that it may solve some of the problems of overcrowding which have vexed the social economists, and, on the other hand, may give to those who live in rural districts just that relief and recreation of which they are now deprived and which they so greatly desire.

I suspect that the trolley railway will be found extending from the hearts of our great cities far out into the country districts and over the highways, so that it will be possible for a man to step from his front yard or a farmer to go from his driveway directly into one of these cars and at the rate of twenty miles an hour or thereabouts be conveyed to the city. He will not be obliged to bother about time tables. The cars will run with frequency and at trifling expense. They are simply going to annihilate distance and to make the man who lives in the country to all intents and purposes an inhabitant of the nearest city. It is easy to see what an important effect this will have upon the problems of great municipalities.

The Destiny of the Twentieth Century.

The conquest of the elements so that they may be made to serve mankind is manifestly to be continued in the next century. That has been the distinguishing feature of the Nineteenth century. How far men will subdue the forces of nature and compel service from them within the next hundred years is as inconceivable as it would have been for the men who fought the battles of the Revolution to understand how it could be possible to exchange intelligence with Europe on the instant, or to chat understandingly with a friend 1,000 miles away.

The destiny of the Twentieth century is plainly for the higher and more majestic development for man's joy and comfort of the secret, unseen powers that control the movements of the earth, and which, now operating by what are called nature's laws, cause the fields to blossom, the trees to bud and leaf, the storms to come, the rain to fall, and do all these things which we do not esteem marvelous because we are used to them, but which nevertheless give to the earth its life.

It is to be the province of journalism to report these mighty works of man, perhaps to stimulate them, and when 100 years have passed the newspapers will have made the world, if not kin, at least neighbors.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that by the year 1993 the mechanical work of publishing newspapers may be done entirely by electricity, and the distributing of the printed papers may be accomplished with such celerity as to vastly extend the legitimate field of any given journal.

It is quite possible that by the agency of forces just beginning to be understood the reporter and editor will no longer be compelled to write, but that the spoken word may appear imprisoned in cold type.

In one respect the newspaper of 1993 will differ but little from that of today. It may report news with greater accuracy of statement and have the world and its doings more completely subject to instantaneous report, but the newspaper of 1993 must be as is that of today, nothing but the story of human achievement, and the story of human nature, and of the happenings of earth. The object of the business of journalism cannot change, but the methods of the business and its future development are likely to share the benefits which are to come from the mighty struggle of man with the elements to subdue them to his use. E. J. EDWARDS.

The Science of Medicine in 1993.

It gives me much satisfaction to predict that a marked change will take place in the science of medicine. By 1993 doctors will prescribe no more than a third of the drugs they now think necessary. The true relation of the muscular system to the organic system and their combined influence on the nervous system will become more fully and generally understood. The combined action of the patient's mind and muscles will be depended on instead of drugs to prevent, allay and cure disease.

In theology more change will be manifest in practice than in preaching, though sermons, too, will be different. Ministers will instruct their hearers in the philosophy of pure morality and teach them how to live. The government of the body by intelligent reason will be the one virtue inculcated; ignorance and laziness will be the sins condemned and punished. The man who does not know how to keep his own body in health will be considered as great a sinner as the man who cannot read and write.

In methods of education there will be, in my judgment, marked changes. The tendency will be to return to the methods of the old Greeks, a slight practical idea of which can be obtained in any lecture room of one of our medical colleges. Instruction will be given orally; the practicing of the lessons will be done anywhere and everywhere; children will be allowed to play or study as they please. The veto power that teachers now exercise over children leaving the room during school hours will be taken from them. School children will have a playground instead of a yard for recreative purposes, and they will not be made to walk around it in lockstep manner. They will rather be incited to romp, shout and play.

Physical culture, so termed, I call physical destruction, and it will not be taught. A knowledge of how to breathe, sit, stand, stoop, walk and run will comprise all the physical training that is necessary, and even that will not be forced on children under fifteen years old. Their physical training will come, moreover, rather from their parents than from their teachers. To cover the whole field of education, in brief, the reasoning faculties will be developed instead of the memorizing ones, and hair-line writing, along with children in spectacles, will be among the things of the past. EDWIN CHECKLEY.

Professor David Swing's Guess.

It is almost certain that the United States will continue to advance in all the next hundred years. The sunshine, rain and soil are constant quantities in the sense that they seem quite secure for one more century. Coal oil and natural gas will no longer exist, but there will be plenty of wood and coal. There will be food for all, but all the great west and southwest will be settled as densely as Germany, but Mexico and Canada will then be in the North American republic and will furnish homes for many new millions.

The American president will be elected for six or eight years and will not be eligible for a second term. Near the close of the next century some rare, noble woman will be elected president of the United States.

Railways will be so leveled and straightened that slow freight trains will make 100 miles an hour, but the best of passenger trains will run 130 miles an hour. It is not certain that steam will be the form of power. New powers are liable to be discovered. One cent a mile will be full fare.

Considerable traveling will be done by the air route. The fact that air is an ocean which will float a man settles the question of aerial navigation. Man is simply to invent the kind of boat. It must be very large and strong. It must come. This boat may be guided from city to city by a wire strung about 100 feet above ground, so as to let the balloon pass over trees and houses. Thus a wire one-quarter of an inch in diameter will hold and guide many balloons full of people.

On account of fast and cheap travel cities will become groups of suburbs, and all the poor will have air, sunshine and light. Suburban fare, twenty miles, will be two cents, on what are called zone tickets.

The working people will all be shareholders in the farm or factory where they work. They will simply draw dividends and will lose by all strikes, because they will strike against their own interest.

Literature, the drama and all life will be higher and purer, because the increase of common sense implies an increase of all that is good. Dress of woman will be simpler and the conduct of men more honorable, for each hundred years make man and woman less of a fool.

The Christian church will rest wholly upon the words and life of Christ. The writers of the Bible will stand related to Christ only as valuable forerunners and missionaries of the one great Chief. The church will be a vast impulse and guide in art, ethics, benevolence and worship.

Great calamities will come in the form of pestilence, earthquakes and civil strife, but they will not much impede the progress of the nation. Washington and Lincoln will still be most honored names because no other two minds can ever again find two such tasks to be performed.

DAVID SWING.

Fraudulent Novels.

It is often said that the novel should instruct as well as afford amusement, and the "novel with a purpose" is the realization of this idea. It proposes to make itself an "intellectual moral lesson" instead of an "intellectual artistic luxury." It constitutes a violation of the unwritten contract tacitly existing between writer and reader. A man buys what purports to be a work of fiction, a romance, a novel, a story of adventure, pays his money, takes his book home, prepares to enjoy it at his ease and discovers that he has paid $1 for somebody's views on socialism, religion or the divorce laws. The buyer is possibly a conservative person of lukewarm religious convictions whose life is made barren by "marriage or death or division," and takes no sort of interest in the laws relating to divorce, in the invention of a new religion or the position of the labor question.

He has simply paid money on the ordinary tacit contract between furnisher and purchaser, and he has been swindled. In ordinary cases the purpose novel is a simple fraud, besides being a failure in 999 cases out of 1,000. It is an ambush, a lying in wait, for the unsuspecting public—a violation of the social contract—and as such it ought to be either mercilessly crushed or forced by law to bind itself in black and label itself "Purpose" in very big letters.—F. Marion Crawford in Forum.

THE DUTY OF THE DAY

REV. THOMAS DIXON'S LAST SERMON AT CHARLES CITY.

Fulfillment of the Two Great Commandments, Love to God and Love to Man, Will Solve All Financial and All Social Problems.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Aug. 27.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached today the last of the summer series of sermons on the "Problems of Money." He will return to New York next Sunday and take up the work again in Association hall. The text today was, John xiii, 34. "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you."

There is one sense in which we are too familiar with the Bible. We are hardened to it. In my college days we were forced to attend preaching services on Sunday, and consequently upon my mind preaching made not the slightest impression. The sound was too familiar—unpleasantly familiar. I knew the theme in one sense too well—in a real sense, not at all.

THE BIBLE TOO FAMILIAR.

A Boston woman lay dying in a hospital, and the nurse was reading to her from the New Testament. She read the sermon on the mount. To her surprise the woman looked up and asked her who wrote that book. "That is a wonderful book! It will make its author famous." We need to hear the word of God, it seems to me, sometimes as this poor woman heard it for the first time. We need to take it literally, to hear it thus and to believe that its message is a real one to us.

The two great commandments that sum up the duties of life, love to God and love to man—love to God through love to man—how familiar we are with them, and yet how little we really know of them. And yet it is in the fulfillment of this simple law of Christianity that we shall find the solution to the great financial and social problem that presses now upon us for solution.

The literal fulfillment of this, the greatest commandment, is the pressing duty of today. Obedience to it means the solution of the problem of the ages, of the salvation of the race, because:

First—Love is the fulfillment of the law. It fulfills the negations of the law.

Love worketh no ill to its neighbor; therefore no man who loves his fellow man can enter upon any business that can result to the injury of his neighbor.

JUSTICE IS LOVE.

At the touch of the fulfillment of this law every gambling business, every saloon and dive and brothel and questionable resort must perish.

Love cannot be unjust.

The master who loves his servant gets from him the very highest service. The general who commands the love of his soldiers gets the very highest order of soldier. The master who wins the love of his servant is just to him. The general who wins the love of his soldier is a just general.

Love seeks not simply its own, but the good of another.

He who seeks the good of another cannot destroy another in the process of attaining his own good. Love cannot take advantage of misfortune. At the breath of love in the business world the bargain counter must disappear, and our taking advantage of our neighbor's necessities to drive a hard bargain must be relegated to the age of barbaric competition. Every bargain counter is a proclamation that somebody has failed; that some factory is closed; that somebody who dreamed fair dreams of prosperity and of success had a broken heart and a broken life.

Love is the fulfillment of the positive commands as well as the negative elements of law. It makes us to study and to know each other. Ignorance and indifference are impossible if our hearts are engaged. We do not know each other. If we really loved our fellow man, we would make it our business to know him. It is difficult for us to sacrifice for those we do not know.

LOVE AND TREASURE.

A preacher struggled to raise a collection for the heathen during the war in his church. There was little or no response. While in the pulpit he received a telegram from the seat of war announcing a terrible battle, giving a fearful list of the dead and wounded, calling immediately for supplies, for nurses, for lint, for food, for bandages and physicians and for money to supply all these needs. They passed around the contribution box, and it came back loaded—piled with money and with jewels. They took their rings from their fingers. Women took their earrings from their ears. They piled them in the basket, and many of them were wet with tears.

Love fulfills the positive commands of the law. If we love, we will sacrifice. Love will send us out after the people who need us. It will make principle, not policy, the mainspring of life. Love in the heart of man for his fellow must bring obedient action in a thousand human relations where now there is eternal conflict and friction. If we love, we are at one in wills. Christ said, "If ye love me, keep my commandments."

Second—Love not only fulfills the law, but from the mountain peak of fulfilled law opens the universe in which to expand and to grow. "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Higher love than this cannot be required of man. Jesus said, "Love one another, even as I have loved you." For this climax we strive. The highest point in the development of love is this divine climax. His love was matchless, because it was the love of perfect humanity. Jesus' greatest discovery was himself. The most marvelous revelation he made to the world was of his deep knowledge of the Father found within his own great soul. But he buried self. He saved others. Himself he could not save. He threw his life away in the briefest possible ministry. He was tender of the smallest needs of those who were about him. He had compassion upon the multitude lest they faint by the wayside. He fed them lest they should be overborne with weariness as they returned to the city. When his disciples were wearied with work, he said to them, "Come ye apart and rest awhile." And in his last hour of helplessness and of excruciating pain and of soul darkness on the cross his final thought was not of himself, but of the sorrowing mother who stood by the cross. Her he commended to the loved disciple.

In spite of faults, of desertion, of denial, of unfaithfulness and of cruelty he loved them. The pharisees hated him. The common people professed allegiance, Judas to be his disciple, Peter swore that he would never desert him, and yet all alike were found with scribe and pharisee in the end. The common people cried, "Crucify him!" Judas betrayed him, and Peter swore he never knew him. Even his loved disciple he found asleep when he asked that they watch with him while with anguish of soul he prayed in the garden. They all forsook him in the hour of his supreme trial, and yet he died for them. And on his return after the resurrection not a single rebuke, only a new joy, only assurance, only love.

Such was the love of Christ. It is commanded that we shall love men thus in vital ways; that we shall not love them merely in sentimental ways. We shall love one another thus in our business relations, in our social relations, in our political relations.

INHUMANITY OF SIN.

On what was this divine love based? On the intrinsic divinity and nobility of human life, that it belongs to God, is the utterance of God's life and is in that sense an incarnation of the divine. Everything that is not pure and noble is essentially inhuman. It belongs to the lower nature, to the soil. Jesus Christ saw in the vilest of the vile this element of the divine. Hence the love which enwrapped his soul and was the mainspring of his mission. He loved the thief on the cross not for what the thief was, but for what the aspiration of his soul declared him to be capable of. Not for what he had attained, but for what he might attain. Not for his actual character, but for the image of God, in whose form he was fashioned.

THE WEAK.

So we are commanded to love the weak, and the criminal, and the helpless, and the improvident, and the despairing; so we are to bear their burdens in a boundless love that shall include the race; so we should love with a mother's undying hope. And, if humanity cannot reach this ideal, human life must become a starless, orphaned one. The capacity of the heart is the measure of the depth of human need. The object may be all unworthy, but love loves on. So Jesus loved the unworthy. So he ministered unto them. So he lived for them and died for them.

THE POOR ALWAYS WITH US.

It is this principle that must solve the problem of the poor, who will always be with us. It is this divine aspect of love that makes life as worthy as we find it today even in the midst of sin and of shame and of sorrow. Bill Sykes could slay the woman who had given everything for him, and yet while he slays her, while he brutally beats her from day to day, she crawls back to his den, faithful to that higher, to that holier instinct, which calls in love for sacrifice—sacrifice at all hazards. Love suffereth long and is kind because of the greatness of the heart.

If we could only infuse this great thought into the heart of the race, the problem is solved. A mother recently petitioned the governor of a state for the pardon of a boy. The boy was guilty of the crime for which he was serving the sentence. It was a case of most aggravating circumstances. But the mother was so persistent in her appeals, so eloquent in her expressions of love, that her indescribable devotion so moved the heart of the governor that he wrote out the pardon for the boy. And when the boy came into his presence he said to him: "Young man, you do not deserve the pardon. Your crime is without excuse. But for the sake of this mother and for the matchless love she bears for you, and the possibility of that love working your salvation, I give to you this pardon."

A DRUNKEN MOTHER.

Such love is the power unto salvation, both for the individual and for society. A mother was arraigned in a police court charged with drunkenness. She was guilty. The judge fined her $5, in default of which she was to go to the island. A little ragged urchin stood by and heard the sentence. He cried to the judge, "Wait a minute, judge, I'll get the money." He rushed out to all the places of business where he was known. He secured from all his friends all the money possible. He told them of his mother's difficulty; that she was to go to the island. He secured $2.35. He came back and poured the money out on the judge's desk and then said bravely to him, "It's all I could get now, judge, but if you will send me to the island for her I'm not so large, but I'll stay longer and work out the balance."

The poor woman, overwhelmed by this evidence of her child's devotion, rose and snatched him to her heart, while she cried between her sobs and tears that she would be a better woman from that day for the boy's sake. The judge remitted the fine, and from that hour she was a changed woman.

A child's passionate love for a mother had lifted her from the ditch.

Love is the fulfillment of the law. It is the power that fulfills its negations, its positive commands. It is the power that opens the new heaven to humanity, with its divine possibilities. So we must love as Christ loved. And if we are to solve the great and solemn problems that confront humanity today we are to solve them in learning the lessons of Jesus. Only those who strive to fulfill his command are Christ's children. That nation is only a real Christian nation that aspires to fulfill it and that will never rest content until the struggle for fulfillment has taken shape in incarnated life.

Until the church shall learn this deep lesson of fraternity—of love for the race—there must grow up outside the walls of the church a larger church. Such a church is growing today, and its basis is the love of man and the service of man. They do not call themselves members of the church, but from many of them I fear we must learn some of the deepest lessons of true Christianity. As the city must increase its corporate limits to take in the city that is outside, and as the city grows by this incorporation, so the church ecclesiastically will grow in the future, by the process of enlarging its borders and of learning the lesson of a larger life, with its larger possibilities, even from those whom they have despised in the past as teachers.

"A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you."

An Able Tale From Georgia.

At a recent barbecue in southwest Georgia seven strange and hungry looking men were seen huddled together in a corner of the woods remote from the big crowd.

But now and then, while the "carcasses" were roasting in the pits, one of the men would come forward, get a whiff of the savory meats and return to his disconsolate companions.

No one seemed to know the men—they were strangers to all, and yet they had the appearance of farmers who had raised a big crop of cotton at 6 cents.

But everybody knew them after the horn blew for dinner.

With a mad rush those hungry looking men made for the table, and with wild eyes and open mouths they went to work.

Shoulder after shoulder of beef disappeared, the men devouring everything in sight.

The crowd stood amazed and forgot that it was hungry too. Those seven lank men were the attraction, and it was not until they could eat no more and had crawled off to rest—or die—that the people remembered where they were and that they had appetites.

The chief of the barbecue approached the men and in a faint voice asked:

"Where did you fellers come from, and when did you eat before you struck this neighborhood?"

One of the men answered:

"We came from this county, but we've been a-hidin an hungry. We jes' heard that the war was over and that Sherman was a-givin out rations, an so we thought we'd git some!"

The chief of the barbecue fainted, and they carried him away